US 20140145151A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**

Xia et al.

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2014/0145151 A1**

(43) **Pub. Date: May 29, 2014**

(54) **ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT DEVICE WITH DELAYED FLUORESCENCE**

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(21) Appl. No.: **13/686,763**

(22) Filed: **Nov. 27, 2012**

Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**

H01L 51/00 (2006.01)

H01L 51/56 (2006.01)

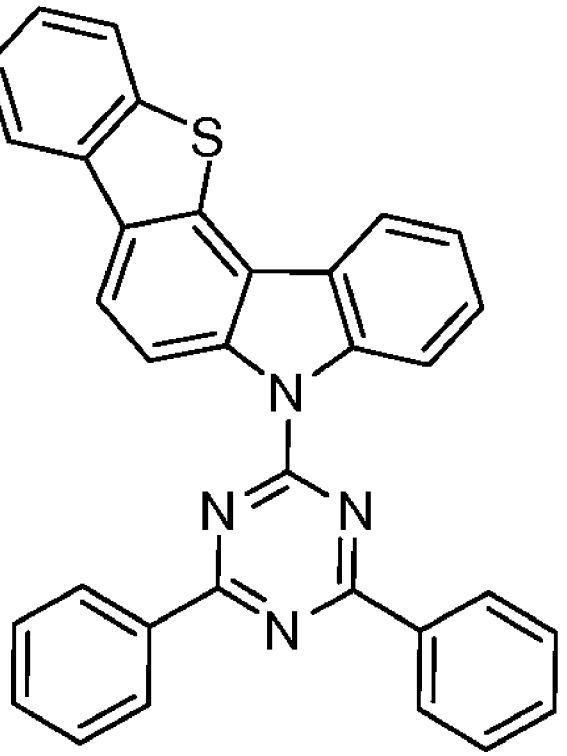
(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ***H01L 51/0069*** (2013.01); ***H01L 51/56*** (2013.01)

USPC **257/40**; 438/46

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Novel compounds containing benzothiophene or benzofuran fused to a carbazoles moiety are disclosed. The compounds are substituted such that both an electron donor fragment and an electron acceptor fragment are present within the same molecule. The compounds are capable of exhibiting delayed fluorescence when used in the emissive layer of OLED devices.



Compound 1

Compound of Formula I

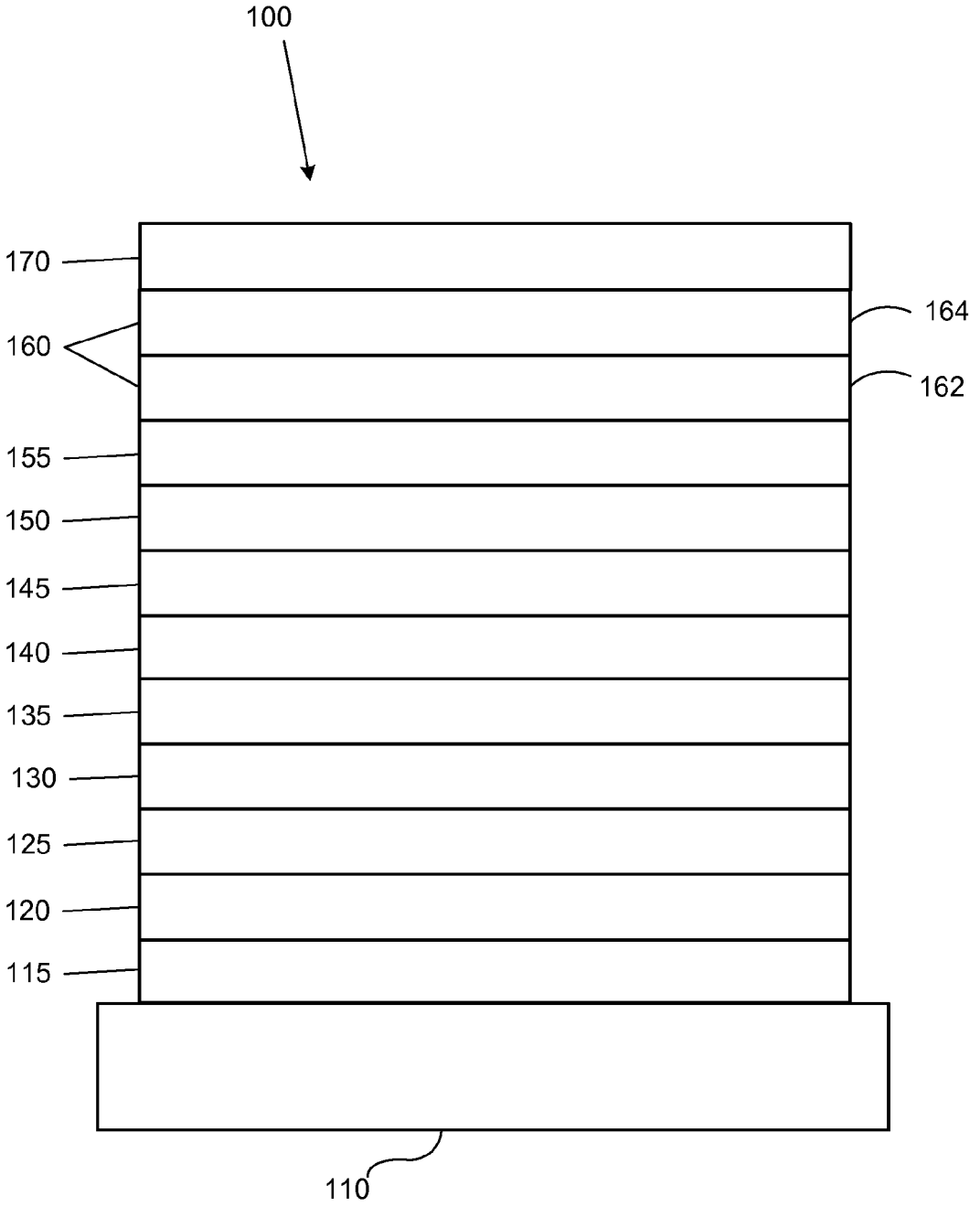


FIGURE 1

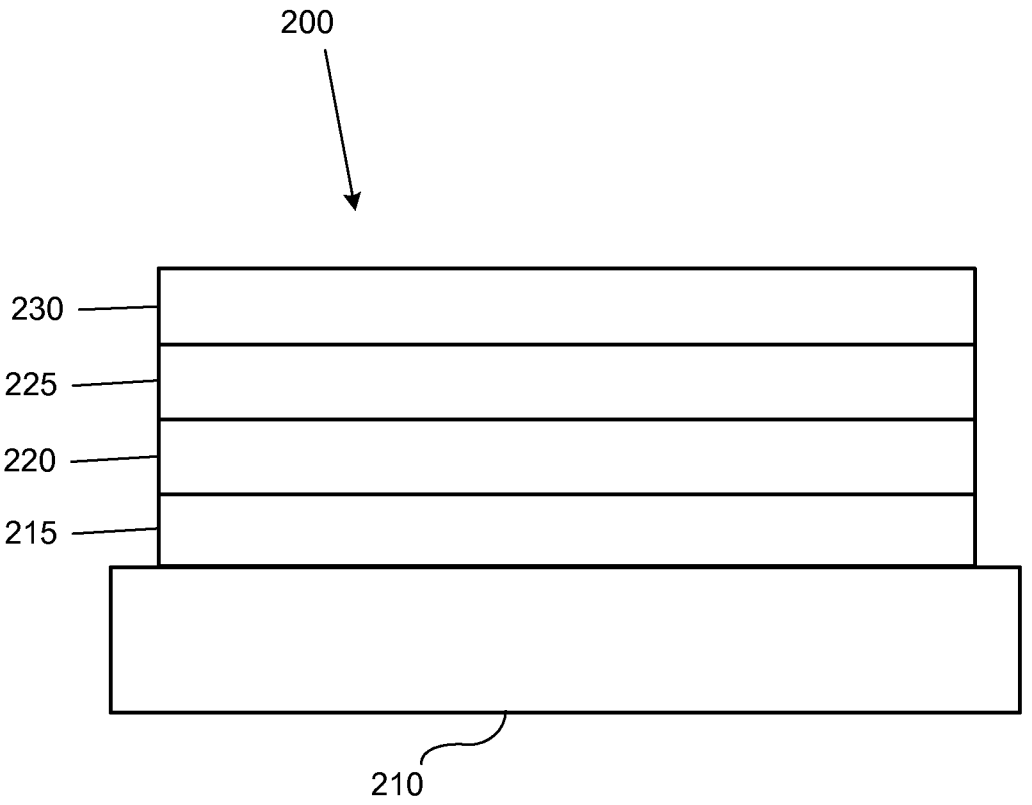
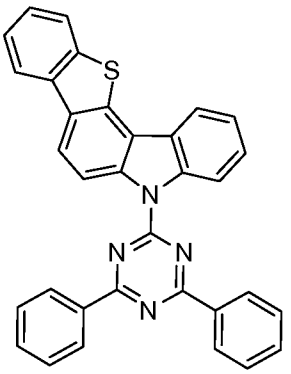


FIGURE 2



Compound 1

Compound of Formula I

FIGURE 3

ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT DEVICE WITH DELAYED FLUORESCENCE

[0001] The claimed invention was made by, on behalf of, and/or in connection with one or more of the following parties to a joint university corporation research agreement: Regents of the University of Michigan, Princeton University, The University of Southern California, and the Universal Display Corporation. The agreement was in effect on and before the date the claimed invention was made, and the claimed invention was made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of the agreement.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates to a device containing compounds with benzothiophene or benzofuran fused to carbazole. The compounds contain an electron donor and an electron acceptor in the same molecule and can exhibit delayed fluorescence characteristics when used as emitters in OLEDs.

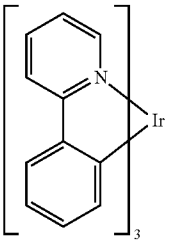
BACKGROUND

[0003] Opto-electronic devices that make use of organic materials are becoming increasingly desirable for a number of reasons. Many of the materials used to make such devices are relatively inexpensive, so organic opto-electronic devices have the potential for cost advantages over inorganic devices. In addition, the inherent properties of organic materials, such as their flexibility, may make them well suited for particular applications such as fabrication on a flexible substrate. Examples of organic opto-electronic devices include organic light emitting devices (OLEDs), organic phototransistors, organic photovoltaic cells, and organic photodetectors. For OLEDs, the organic materials may have performance advantages over conventional materials. For example, the wavelength at which an organic emissive layer emits light may generally be readily tuned with appropriate dopants.

[0004] OLEDs make use of thin organic films that emit light when voltage is applied across the device. OLEDs are becoming an increasingly interesting technology for use in applications such as flat panel displays, illumination, and backlighting. Several OLED materials and configurations are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,844,363, 6,303,238, and 5,707,745, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

[0005] One application for phosphorescent emissive molecules is a full color display. Industry standards for such a display call for pixels adapted to emit particular colors, referred to as "saturated" colors. In particular, these standards call for saturated red, green, and blue pixels. Color may be measured using CIE coordinates, which are well known to the art.

[0006] One example of a green emissive molecule is tris(2-phenylpyridine) iridium, denoted $Ir(ppy)_3$, which has the following structure:



[0007] In this, and later figures herein, we depict the dative bond from nitrogen to metal (here, Ir) as a straight line.

[0008] As used herein, the term "organic" includes polymeric materials as well as small molecule organic materials that may be used to fabricate organic opto-electronic devices. "Small molecule" refers to any organic material that is not a polymer, and "small molecules" may actually be quite large. Small molecules may include repeat units in some circumstances. For example, using a long chain alkyl group as a substituent does not remove a molecule from the "small molecule" class. Small molecules may also be incorporated into polymers, for example as a pendent group on a polymer backbone or as a part of the backbone. Small molecules may also serve as the core moiety of a dendrimer, which consists of a series of chemical shells built on the core moiety. The core moiety of a dendrimer may be a fluorescent or phosphorescent small molecule emitter. A dendrimer may be a "small molecule," and it is believed that all dendrimers currently used in the field of OLEDs are small molecules.

[0009] As used herein, "top" means furthest away from the substrate, while "bottom" means closest to the substrate. Where a first layer is described as "disposed over" a second layer, the first layer is disposed further away from substrate. There may be other layers between the first and second layer, unless it is specified that the first layer is "in contact with" the second layer. For example, a cathode may be described as "disposed over" an anode, even though there are various organic layers in between.

[0010] As used herein, "solution processable" means capable of being dissolved, dispersed, or transported in and/or deposited from a liquid medium, either in solution or suspension form.

[0011] A ligand may be referred to as "photoactive" when it is believed that the ligand directly contributes to the photoactive properties of an emissive material. A ligand may be referred to as "ancillary" when it is believed that the ligand does not contribute to the photoactive properties of an emissive material, although an ancillary ligand may alter the properties of a photoactive ligand.

[0012] As used herein, and as would be generally understood by one skilled in the art, a first "Highest Occupied Molecular Orbital" (HOMO) or "Lowest Unoccupied Molecular Orbital" (LUMO) energy level is "greater than" or "higher than" a second HOMO or LUMO energy level if the first energy level is closer to the vacuum energy level. Since ionization potentials (IP) are measured as a negative energy relative to a vacuum level, a higher HOMO energy level corresponds to an IP having a smaller absolute value (an IP that is less negative). Similarly, a higher LUMO energy level corresponds to an electron affinity (EA) having a smaller absolute value (an EA that is less negative). On a conventional energy level diagram, with the vacuum level at the top, the LUMO energy level of a material is higher than the HOMO

energy level of the same material. A "higher" HOMO or LUMO energy level appears closer to the top of such a diagram than a "lower" HOMO or LUMO energy level.

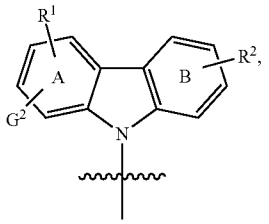
[0013] As used herein, and as would be generally understood by one skilled in the art, a first work function is "greater than" or "higher than" a second work function if the first work function has a higher absolute value. Because work functions are generally measured as negative numbers relative to vacuum level, this means that a "higher" work function is more negative. On a conventional energy level diagram, with the vacuum level at the top, a "higher" work function is illustrated as further away from the vacuum level in the downward direction. Thus, the definitions of HOMO and LUMO energy levels follow a different convention than work functions.

[0014] More details on OLEDs, and the definitions described above, can be found in U.S. Pat. No. 7,279,704, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

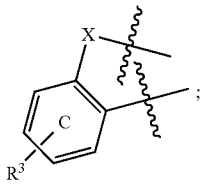
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0015] A first device comprising a first organic light emitting device comprising an anode, a cathode, and an emissive layer, disposed between the anode and the cathode. The emissive layer comprises a first emitting compound having the formula G^1-Z, Formula I. G^1 is an electron acceptor group and Z is an electron donor group.

[0016] Z has the formula:

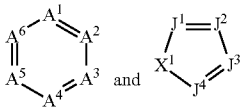


Formula II, where G^2 has the structure



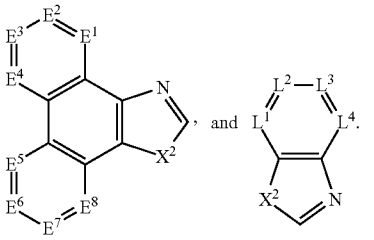
and G^2 is fused to any two adjacent carbon atoms on ring A. X is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and Se, R^1 represents mono-, di-substitution, or no substitution. R^2, and R^3 independently represent mono-, di-, tri-, or tetra-substitution. R^1 is optionally fused to ring A, R^2 is optionally fused to ring B, and R^3 is optionally fused to ring C. R^1, R^2 and R^3 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

[0017] In one aspect, G^1 comprises at least one chemical group selected from the group consisting of:



wherein A^1 to A^6 independently comprise C or N, and at least one of A^1 to A^6 is N. J^1 to J^4 independently comprise C or N, and at least one of J^1 to J^4 is N. X^1 is O, S, or NR. R is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

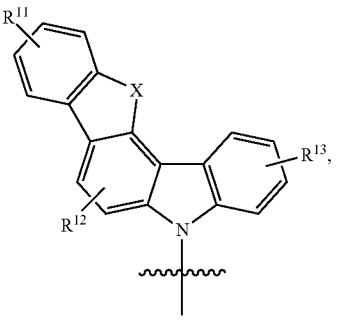
[0018] In one aspect, G^1 comprises at least one chemical group selected from the group consisting of:



[0019] E^1 to E^8 independently comprise C or N, L^1 to L^4 independently comprise C or N, and X^2 is O, S, or NR. R is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

[0020] In one aspect, R^3 is alkyl or aryl. In one aspect, Z comprises at least one chemical group selected from the group consisting of:

D^{11}



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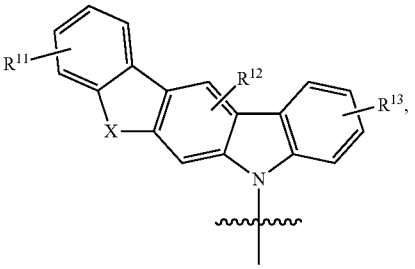
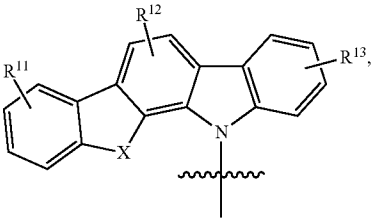
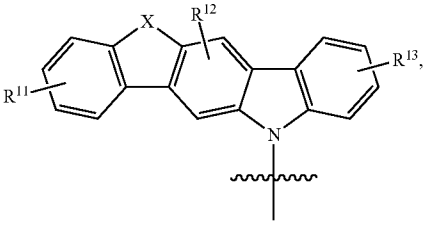
D12



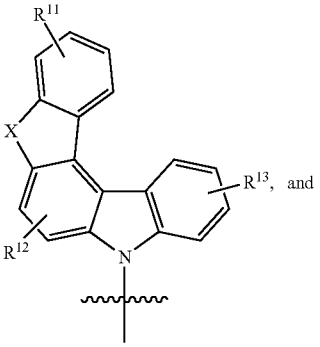
D13



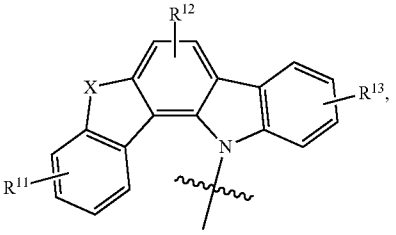
D14



D15



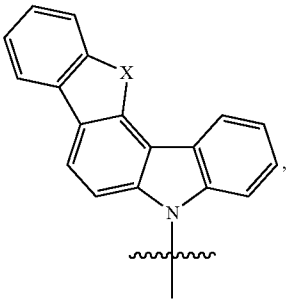
D16



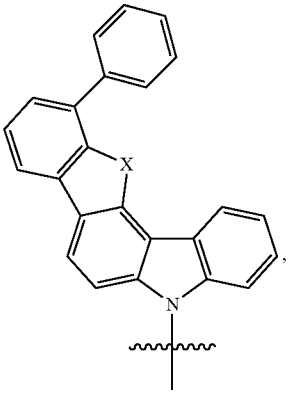
where, R^{11}, R^{12}, and R^{13} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

[0021] In one aspect, Z comprises a least one chemical group selected from the group consisting of:

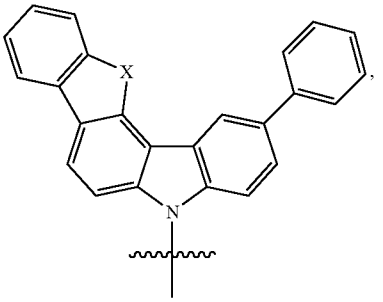
D101



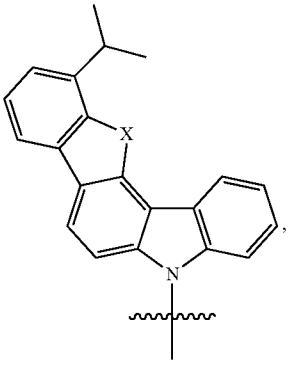
D102



D103



D104



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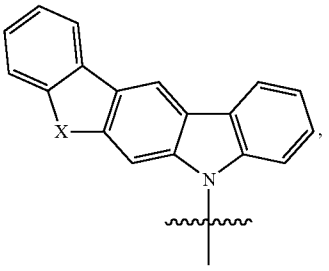
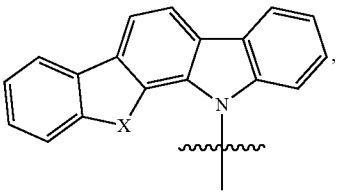
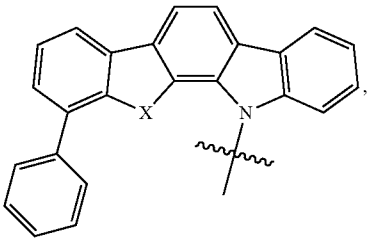
D^{105}



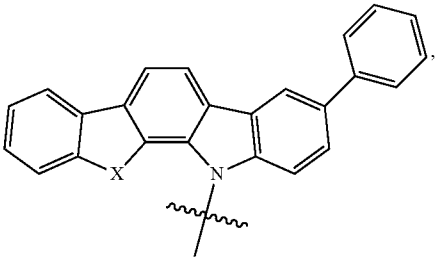
D^{106}



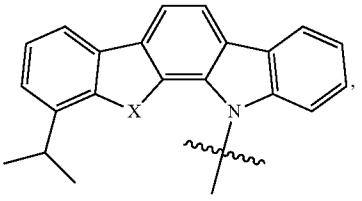
D^{107}



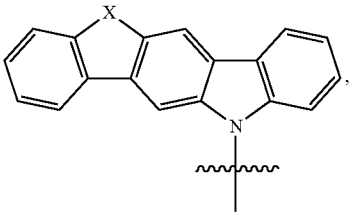
D^{108}



D^{109}



D^{110}



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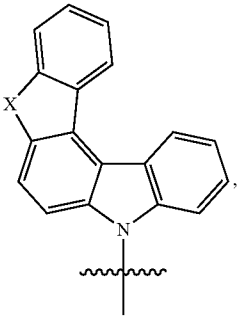
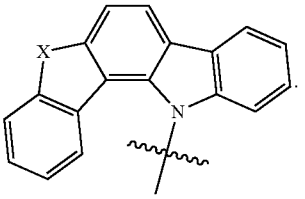
D^{111}



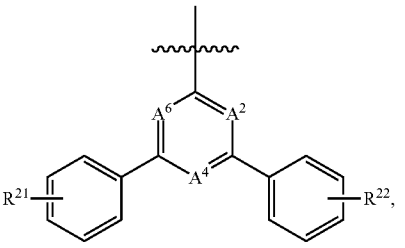
and

D^{112}

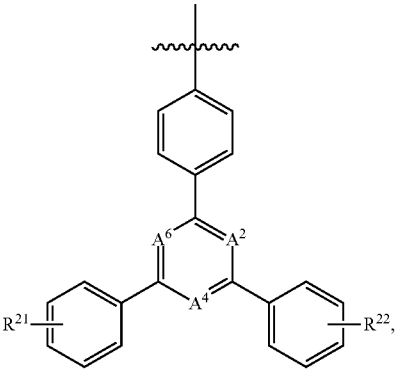


[0022] In one aspect, G^1 comprises at least one chemical group selected from the group consisting of:

A^{11}



A^{12}



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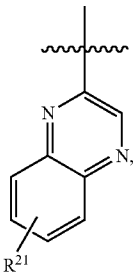
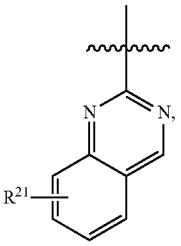
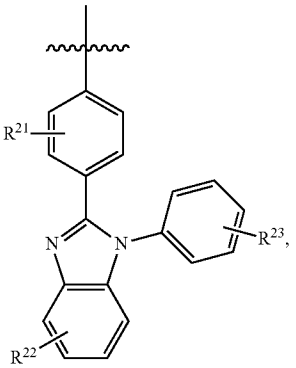
A^{13}



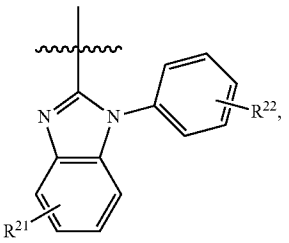
A^{14}



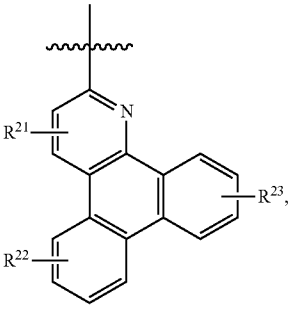
A^{15}



A^{16}



A^{17}



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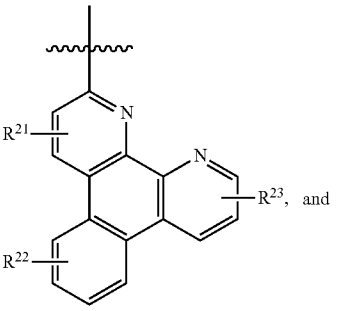
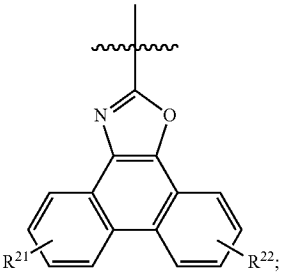
A^{18}



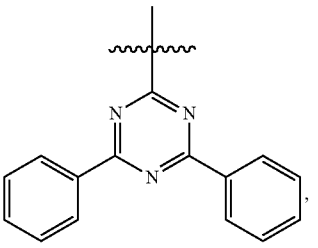
A^{19}



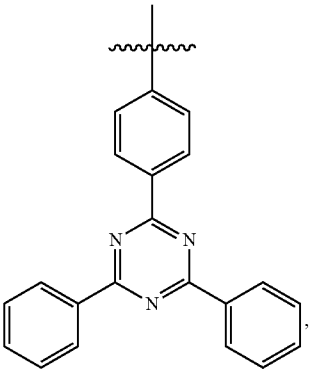
[0023] wherein R^{21}, R^{22}, and R^{23} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

[0024] In one aspect, G^1 comprises at least one chemical group selected from the group consisting of:

A^{101}



A^{102}



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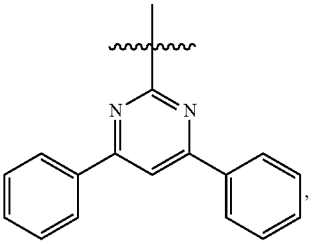
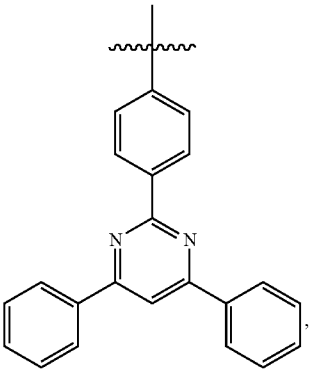
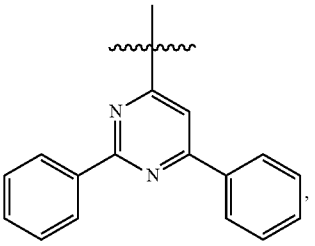
A^{103}



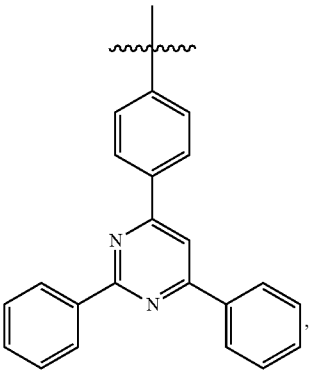
A^{104}



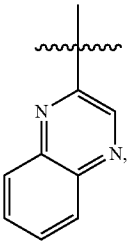
A^{105}



A^{106}



A^{107}



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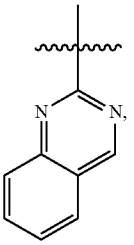
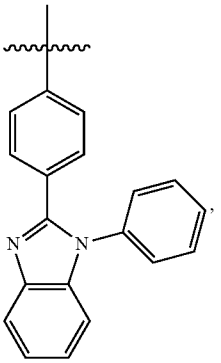
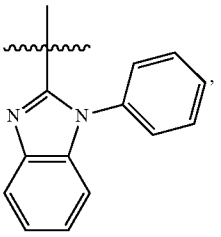
A^{108}



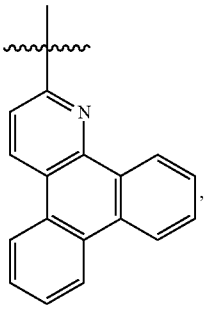
A^{109}



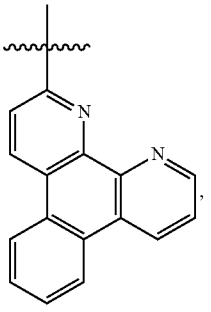
A^{110}



A^{111}



A^{112}



and

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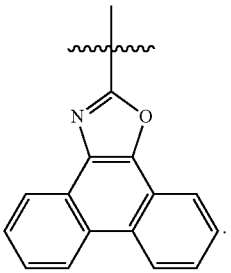
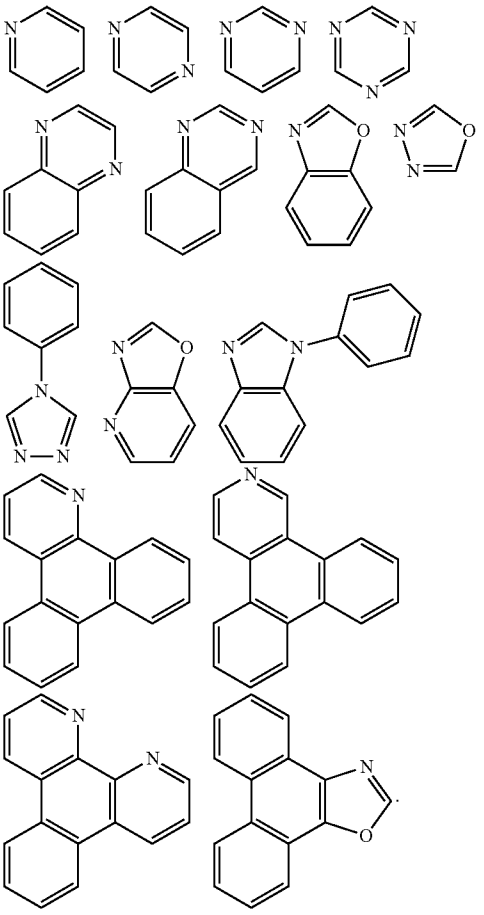
A^{113}



[0025] In one aspect, G^1 comprises at least one chemical group selected from the group consisting of:



[0026] In one aspect, the compound is selected from the group consisting of Compound 1-Compound 22.

[0027] In one aspect, the first device emits a luminescent radiation at room temperature when a voltage is applied across the first organic light emitting device, where the luminescent radiation comprises a delayed fluorescent process.

[0028] In one aspect, the emissive layer further comprises a first phosphorescent emitting material.

[0029] In one aspect, the emissive layer further comprises a second phosphorescent emitting material.

[0030] In one aspect, the emissive layer further comprises a host material.

[0031] In one aspect, the first device emits a white light at room temperature when a voltage is applied across the organic light emitting device.

[0032] In one aspect, the first emitting compound emits a blue light having a peak wavelength between about 400 nm to about 500 nm.

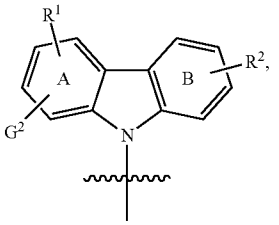
[0033] In one aspect, the first emitting compound emits a yellow light having a peak wavelength between about 530 nm to about 580 nm.

[0034] In one aspect, the first device comprises a second organic light-emitting device, wherein the second organic light emitting device is stacked on the first organic light emitting device.

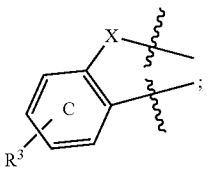
[0035] In one aspect, the first device is a consumer product. In one aspect, the first device is an organic light-emitting device. In one aspect, the first device comprises a lighting panel.

[0036] In one aspect, a method of making a first organic light emitting device, comprising depositing an anode on a substrate, depositing at least one organic layer comprising a compound of formula G^1-Z, Formula I. G^1 is an electron acceptor group and Z is an electron donor group.

[0037] Z has the formula:



Formula II, where G^2 has the structure



and G^2 is fused to any two adjacent carbon atoms on ring A. X is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and Se, R^1 represents mono-, di-substitution, or no substitution. R^2, and R^3 independently represent mono-, di-, tri-, or tetra-substitution. R^1 is optionally fused to ring A, R^2 is optionally fused to ring B, and R^3 is optionally fused to ring C. R^1, R^2 and R^3 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof, depositing a cathode. The emissive layer is deposited between the anode and cathode.

[0038] In one aspect, the at least one organic layer is deposited using a solution process.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0039] FIG. **1** shows an organic light emitting device.

[0040] FIG. **2** shows an inverted organic light emitting device that does not have a separate electron transport layer.

[0041] FIG. **3** shows an exemplary compound of Formula I.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0042] Generally, an OLED comprises at least one organic layer disposed between and electrically connected to an anode and a cathode. When a current is applied, the anode injects holes and the cathode injects electrons into the organic layer(s). The injected holes and electrons each migrate toward the oppositely charged electrode. When an electron and hole localize on the same molecule, an "exciton," which is a localized electron-hole pair having an excited energy state, is formed. Light is emitted when the exciton relaxes via a photoemissive mechanism. In some cases, the exciton may be localized on an excimer or an exciplex. Non-radiative mechanisms, such as thermal relaxation, may also occur, but are generally considered undesirable.

[0043] The initial OLEDs used emissive molecules that emitted light from their singlet states ("fluorescence") as disclosed, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 4,769,292, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. Fluorescent emission generally occurs in a time frame of less than 10 nanoseconds.

[0044] More recently, OLEDs having emissive materials that emit light from triplet states ("phosphorescence") have been demonstrated. Baldo et al., "Highly Efficient Phosphorescent Emission from Organic Electroluminescent Devices," Nature, vol. 395, 151-154, 1998; ("Baldo-I") and Baldo et al., "Very high-efficiency green organic light-emitting devices based on electrophosphorescence," Appl. Phys. Lett., vol. 75, No. 3, 4-6 (1999) ("Baldo-II"), which are incorporated by reference in their entireties. Phosphorescence is described in more detail in U.S. Pat. No. 7,279,704 at cols. 5-6, which are incorporated by reference.

[0045] FIG. **1** shows an organic light emitting device **100**. The figures are not necessarily drawn to scale. Device **100** may include a substrate **110**, an anode **115**, a hole injection layer **120**, a hole transport layer **125**, an electron blocking layer **130**, an emissive layer **135**, a hole blocking layer **140**, an electron transport layer **145**, an electron injection layer **150**, a protective layer **155**, a cathode **160**, and a barrier layer **170**. Cathode **160** is a compound cathode having a first conductive layer **162** and a second conductive layer **164**. Device **100** may be fabricated by depositing the layers described, in order. The properties and functions of these various layers, as well as example materials, are described in more detail in U.S. Pat. No. 7,279,704 at cols. 6-10, which are incorporated by reference.

[0046] More examples for each of these layers are available. For example, a flexible and transparent substrate-anode combination is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,844,363, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. An example of a p-doped hole transport layer is m-MTDATA doped with F_4-TCNQ at a molar ratio of 50:1, as disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0230980, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. Examples of emissive and host materials are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,303,238 to Thompson et al., which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. An example of an n-doped electron transport layer is BPhen doped with Li at a molar ratio of 1:1, as disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0230980, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,703,436 and 5,707,745, which are incorporated by reference in their entireties, disclose examples of cathodes including compound cathodes having a thin layer of metal such as Mg:Ag with an overlying transparent, electrically-conductive, sputter-deposited ITO layer. The theory and use of blocking layers is described in more detail in U.S. Pat. No. 6,097,147 and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0230980, which are incorporated by reference in their entireties. Examples of injection layers are provided in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0174116, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. A description of protective layers may be found in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0174116, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety.

[0047] FIG. **2** shows an inverted OLED **200**. The device includes a substrate **210**, a cathode **215**, an emissive layer **220**, a hole transport layer **225**, and an anode **230**. Device **200** may be fabricated by depositing the layers described, in order. Because the most common OLED configuration has a cathode disposed over the anode, and device **200** has cathode **215** disposed under anode **230**, device **200** may be referred to as an "inverted" OLED. Materials similar to those described with respect to device **100** may be used in the corresponding layers of device **200**. FIG. **2** provides one example of how some layers may be omitted from the structure of device **100**.

[0048] The simple layered structure illustrated in FIGS. **1** and **2** is provided by way of non-limiting example, and it is understood that embodiments of the invention may be used in connection with a wide variety of other structures. The specific materials and structures described are exemplary in nature, and other materials and structures may be used. Functional OLEDs may be achieved by combining the various layers described in different ways, or layers may be omitted entirely, based on design, performance, and cost factors. Other layers not specifically described may also be included. Materials other than those specifically described may be used. Although many of the examples provided herein describe various layers as comprising a single material, it is understood that combinations of materials, such as a mixture of host and dopant, or more generally a mixture, may be used. Also, the layers may have various sublayers. The names given to the various layers herein are not intended to be strictly limiting. For example, in device **200**, hole transport layer **225** transports holes and injects holes into emissive layer **220**, and may be described as a hole transport layer or a hole injection layer. In one embodiment, an OLED may be described as having an "organic layer" disposed between a cathode and an anode. This organic layer may comprise a single layer, or may further comprise multiple layers of different organic materials as described, for example, with respect to FIGS. **1** and **2**.

[0049] Structures and materials not specifically described may also be used, such as OLEDs comprised of polymeric materials (PLEDs) such as disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,247,190 to Friend et al., which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. By way of further example, OLEDs having a single organic layer may be used. OLEDs may be stacked, for example as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,707,745 to Forrest et al, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. The OLED structure may deviate from the simple layered structure illustrated in FIGS. **1** and **2**. For example, the substrate may include an angled reflective surface to improve outcoupling, such as a mesa structure as described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,091,195 to Forrest et al., and/or a pit structure as described

in U.S. Pat. No. 5,834,893 to Bulovic et al., which are incorporated by reference in their entireties.

[0050] Unless otherwise specified, any of the layers of the various embodiments may be deposited by any suitable method. For the organic layers, preferred methods include thermal evaporation, ink-jet, such as described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,013,982 and 6,087,196, which are incorporated by reference in their entireties, organic vapor phase deposition (OVPD), such as described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,337,102 to Forrest et al., which is incorporated by reference in its entirety, and deposition by organic vapor jet printing (OVJP), such as described in U.S. Pat. No. 7,431,968, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. Other suitable deposition methods include spin coating and other solution based processes. Solution based processes are preferably carried out in nitrogen or an inert atmosphere. For the other layers, preferred methods include thermal evaporation. Preferred patterning methods include deposition through a mask, cold welding such as described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,294,398 and 6,468,819, which are incorporated by reference in their entireties, and patterning associated with some of the deposition methods such as ink jet and OVJD. Other methods may also be used. The materials to be deposited may be modified to make them compatible with a particular deposition method. For example, substituents such as alkyl and aryl groups, branched or unbranched, and preferably containing at least 3 carbons, may be used in small molecules to enhance their ability to undergo solution processing. Substituents having 20 carbons or more may be used, and 3-20 carbons is a preferred range. Materials with asymmetric structures may have better solution processability than those having symmetric structures, because asymmetric materials may have a lower tendency to recrystallize. Dendrimer substituents may be used to enhance the ability of small molecules to undergo solution processing.

[0051] Devices fabricated in accordance with embodiments of the present invention may further optionally comprise a barrier layer. One purpose of the barrier layer is to protect the electrodes and organic layers from damaging exposure to harmful species in the environment including moisture, vapor and/or gases, etc. The barrier layer may be deposited over, under or next to a substrate, an electrode, or over any other parts of a device including an edge. The barrier layer may comprise a single layer, or multiple layers. The barrier layer may be formed by various known chemical vapor deposition techniques and may include compositions having a single phase as well as compositions having multiple phases. Any suitable material or combination of materials may be used for the barrier layer. The barrier layer may incorporate an inorganic or an organic compound or both. The preferred barrier layer comprises a mixture of a polymeric material and a non-polymeric material as described in U.S. Pat. No. 7,968,146, PCT Pat. Application Nos. PCT/US2007/023098 and PCT/US2009/042829, which are herein incorporated by reference in their entireties. To be considered a "mixture", the aforesaid polymeric and non-polymeric materials comprising the barrier layer should be deposited under the same reaction conditions and/or at the same time. The weight ratio of polymeric to non-polymeric material may be in the range of 95:5 to 5:95. The polymeric material and the non-polymeric material may be created from the same precursor material. In one example, the mixture of a polymeric material and a non-polymeric material consists essentially of polymeric silicon and inorganic silicon.

[0052] Devices fabricated in accordance with embodiments of the invention may be incorporated into a wide variety of consumer products, including flat panel displays, computer monitors, medical monitors, televisions, billboards, lights for interior or exterior illumination and/or signaling, heads up displays, fully transparent displays, flexible displays, laser printers, telephones, cell phones, personal digital assistants (PDAs), laptop computers, digital cameras, camcorders, viewfinders, micro-displays, vehicles, a large area wall, theater or stadium screen, or a sign. Various control mechanisms may be used to control devices fabricated in accordance with the present invention, including passive matrix and active matrix. Many of the devices are intended for use in a temperature range comfortable to humans, such as 18 degrees C. to 30 degrees C., and more preferably at room temperature (20-25 degrees C.).

[0053] The materials and structures described herein may have applications in devices other than OLEDs. For example, other optoelectronic devices such as organic solar cells and organic photodetectors may employ the materials and structures. More generally, organic devices, such as organic transistors, may employ the materials and structures.

[0054] The terms halo, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylkyl, heterocyclic group, aryl, aromatic group, and heteroaryl are known to the art, and are defined in U.S. Pat. No. 7,279,704 at cols. 31-32, which are incorporated herein by reference.

[0055] It is believed that the internal quantum efficiency (IQE) of fluorescent OLEDs can exceed the 25% spin statistics limit through delayed fluorescence. As used herein, there are two types of delayed fluorescence, i.e. P-type delayed fluorescence and E-type delayed fluorescence. P-type delayed fluorescence is generated from triplet-triplet annihilation (TTA).

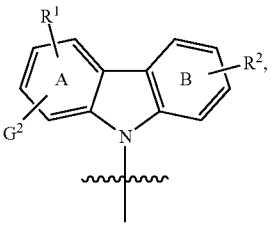
[0056] On the other hand, E-type delayed fluorescence does not rely on the collision of two triplets, but rather on the thermal population between the triplet states and the singlet excited states. Compounds that are capable of generating E-type delayed fluorescence are required to have very small singlet-triplet gaps. Thermal energy can activate the transition from the triplet state back to the singlet state. This type of delayed fluorescence is also known as thermally activated delayed fluorescence (TADF). A distinctive feature of TADF is that the delayed component increases as temperature rises due to the increased thermal energy. If the reverse intersystem crossing rate is fast enough to minimize the non-radiative decay from the triplet state, the fraction of back populated singlet excited states can potentially reach 75%. The total singlet fraction can be 100%, far exceeding the spin statistics limit for electrically generated excitons.

[0057] E-type delayed fluorescence characteristics can be found in an exciplex system or in a single compound. Without being bound by theory, it is believed that E-type delayed fluorescence requires the luminescent material to have a small singlet-triplet energy gap (ΔE_{S-T}). Organic, non-metal containing, donor-acceptor luminescent materials may be able to achieve this. The emission in these materials is often characterized as a donor-acceptor charge-transfer (CT) type emission. The spatial separation of the HOMO and LUMO in these donor-acceptor type compounds often results in small ΔE_{S-T}. These states may involve CT states. Often, donor-acceptor luminescent materials are constructed by connecting an elec-

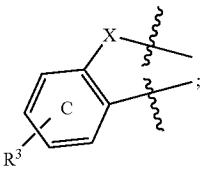
tron donor moiety such as amino- or carbazole-derivatives and an electron acceptor moiety such as N-containing six-membered aromatic rings.

[0058] A first device comprising a first organic light emitting device comprising an anode, a cathode, and an emissive layer, disposed between the anode and the cathode. The emissive layer comprises a first emitting compound having the formula G^1-Z, Formula I. G^1 is an electron acceptor group and Z is an electron donor group.

[0059] Z has the formula:



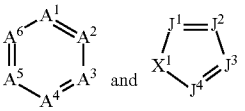
Formula II, where G^2 has the structure



and G^2 is fused to any two adjacent carbon atoms on ring A. X is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and Se. R^1 represents mono-, di-substitution, or no substitution. R^2, and R^3 independently represent mono-, di-, tri-, or tetra-substitution. R^1 is optionally fused to ring A, R^2 is optionally fused to ring B, and R^3 is optionally fused to ring C. R^1, R^2 and R^3 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

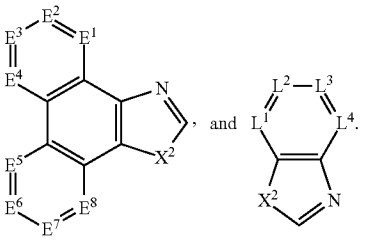
[0060] As used herein, the phrase "electron acceptor" means a fragment that can accept electron density from an aromatic system, and the phrase "electron donor" means a fragment that donates electron density into an aromatic system.

[0061] In one aspect, G^1 comprises at least one chemical group selected from the group consisting of:



wherein A^1 to A^6 independently comprise C or N, and at least one of A^1 to A^6 is N. J^1 to J^4 independently comprise C or N, and at least one of J^1 to J^4 is N. X^1 is O, S, or NR. R is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

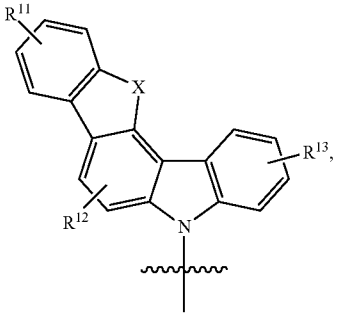
[0062] In one embodiment, G^1 comprises at least one chemical group selected from the group consisting of:



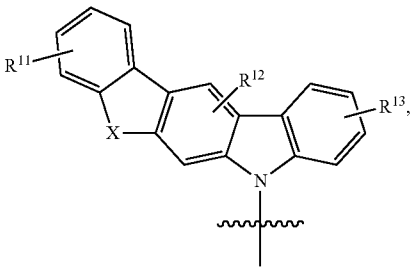
[0063] E^1 to E^8 independently comprise C or N, L^1 to L^4 independently comprise C or N, and X^2 is O, S, or NR. R is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

[0064] In one embodiment, R^3 is alkyl or aryl. In one embodiment, Z comprises at least one chemical group selected from the group consisting of:

D^{11}



D^{12}



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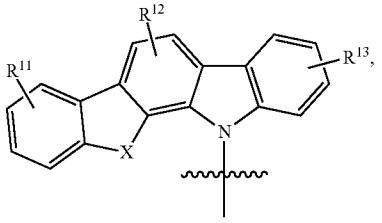
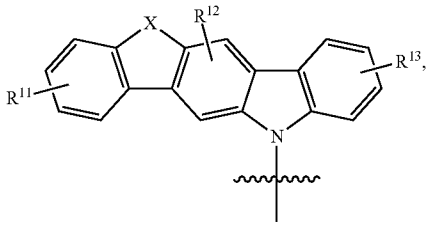
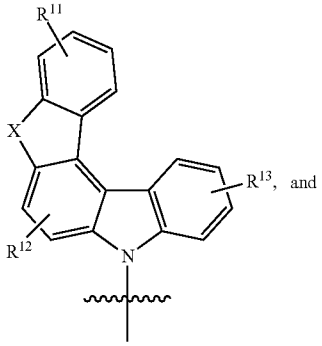
D13



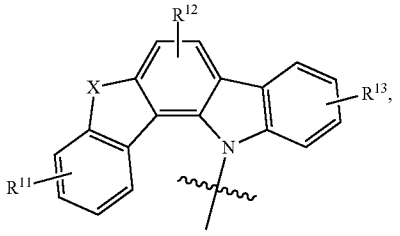
D14



D15



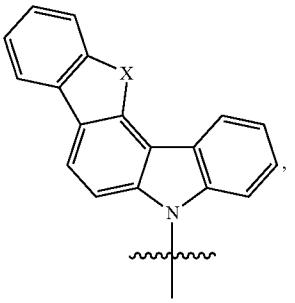
D16



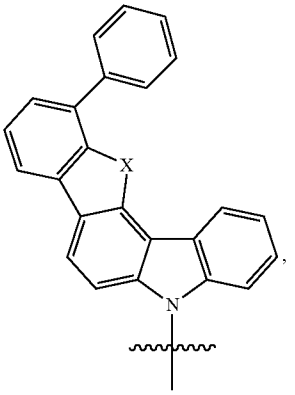
where, R^{11}, R^{12}, and R^{13} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

[0065] In one embodiment, Z comprises a least one chemical group selected from the group consisting of:

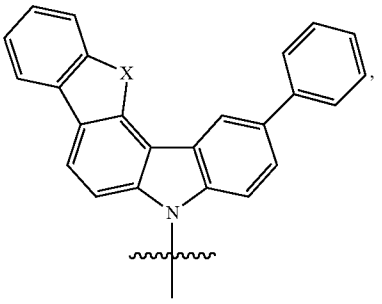
D101



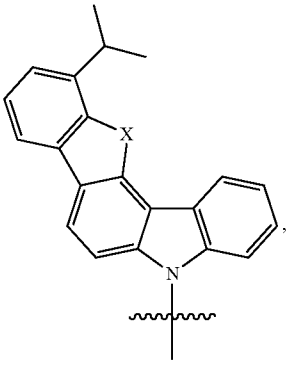
D102



D103



D104



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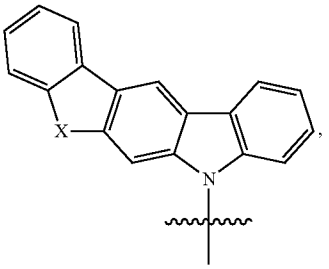
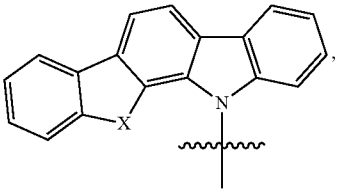
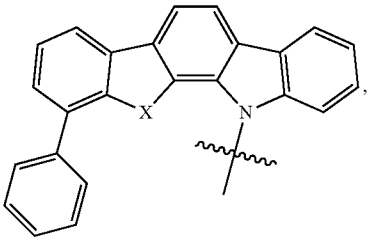
D^{105}



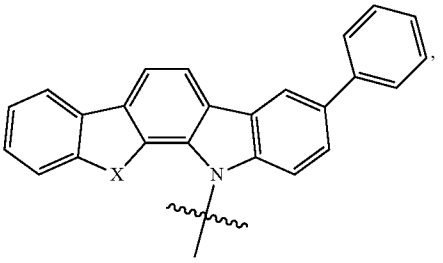
D^{106}



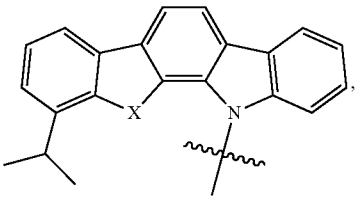
D^{107}



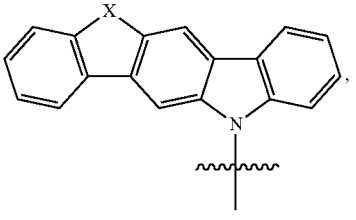
D^{108}



D^{109}



D^{110}



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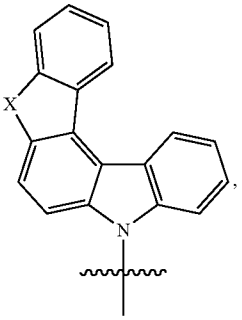
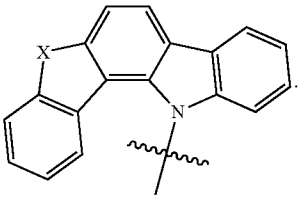
D^{111}



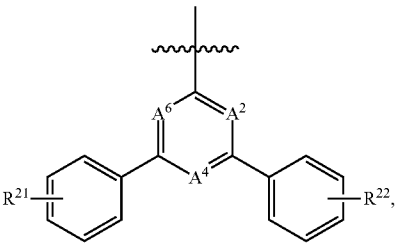
and

D^{112}

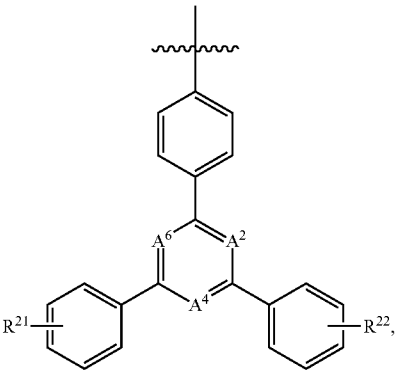


[0066] In one embodiment, G^1 comprises at least one chemical group selected from the group consisting of:

A^{11}



A^{12}



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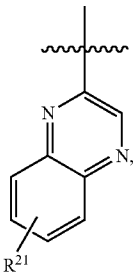
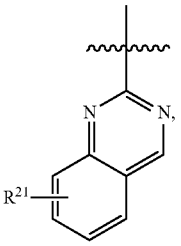
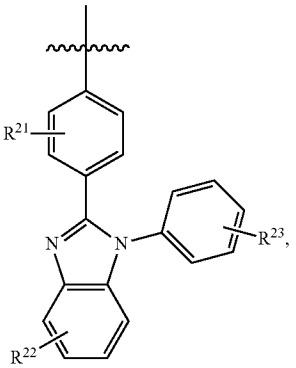
A^{13}



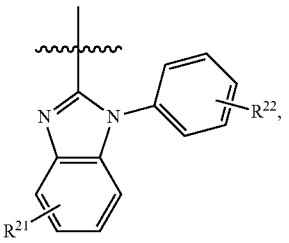
A^{14}



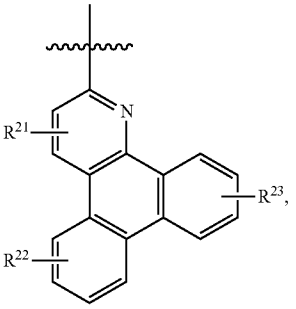
A^{15}



A^{16}



A^{17}



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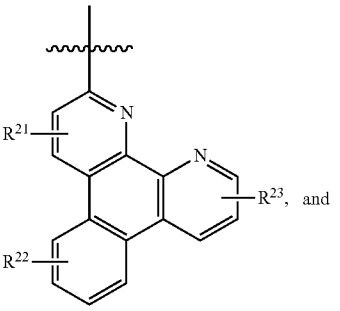
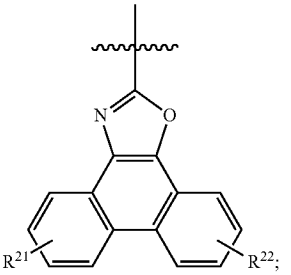
A^{18}



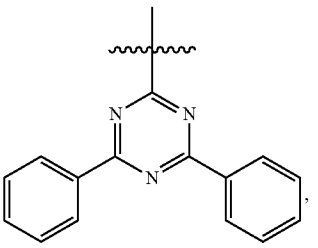
A^{19}



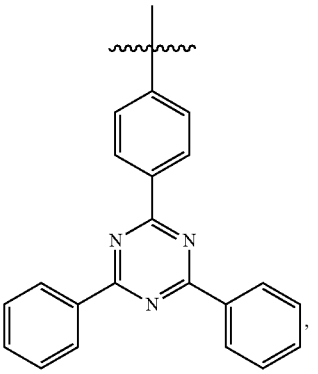
[0067] wherein R^{21}, R^{22}, and R^{23} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

[0068] In one embodiment, G^1 comprises at least one chemical group selected from the group consisting of:

A^{101}

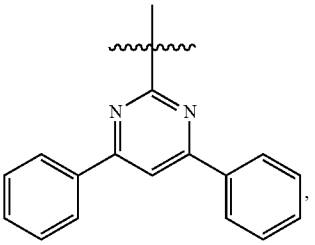


A^{102}

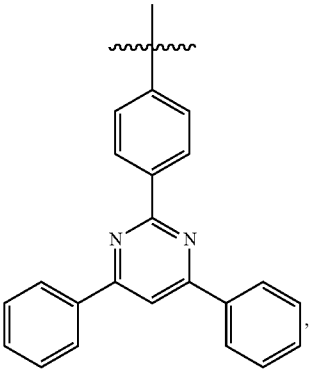


-continued

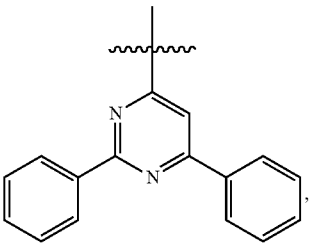
A^{103}



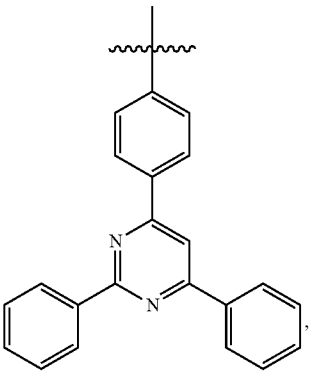
A^{104}



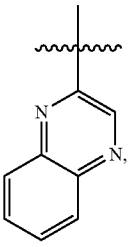
A^{105}



A^{106}

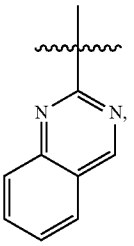


A^{107}

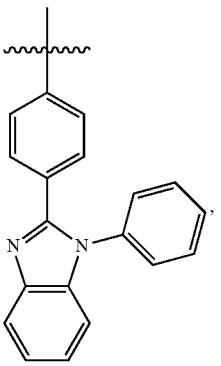


-continued

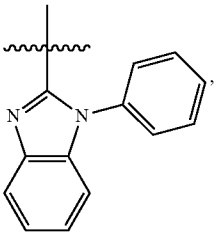
A^{108}



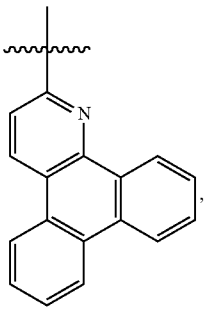
A^{109}



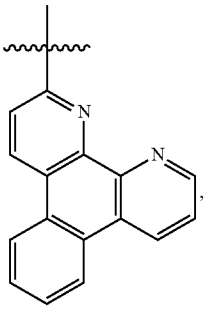
A^{110}



A^{111}



A^{112}



and

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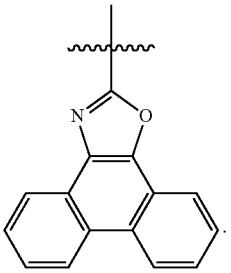
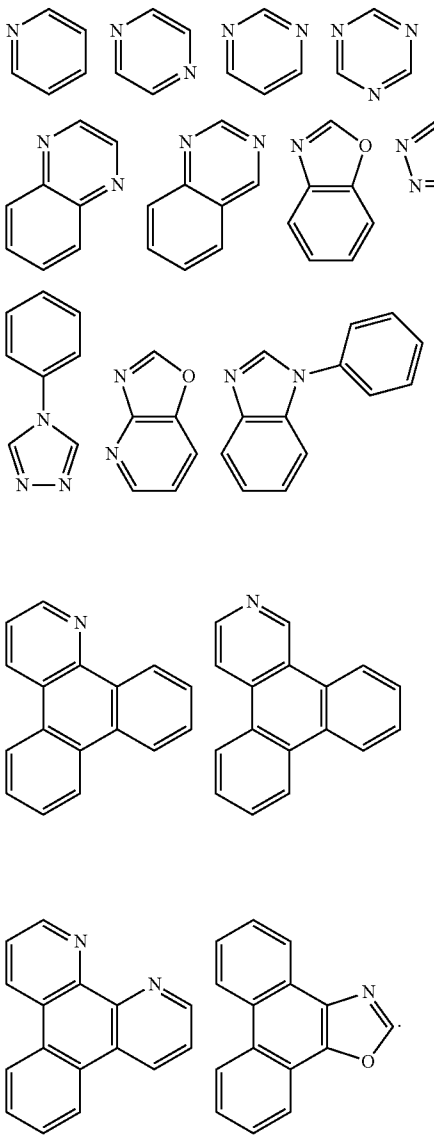
A^{113}

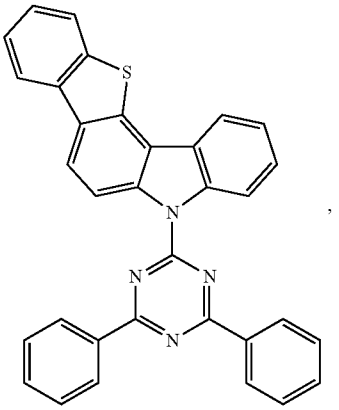


[0069] In one embodiment, G^1 comprises at least one chemical group selected from the group consisting of:

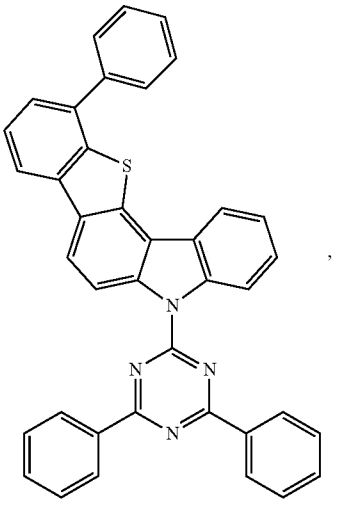


[0070] In one embodiment, the compound is selected from the group consisting of:

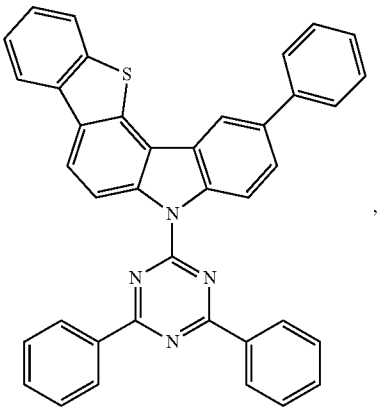
Compound 1



Compound 2



Compound 3



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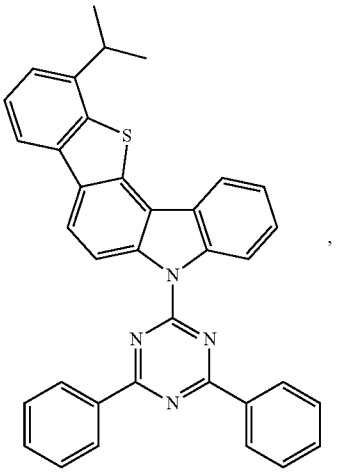
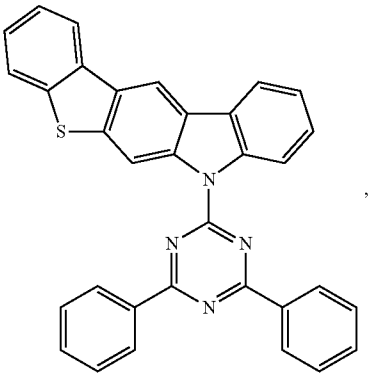
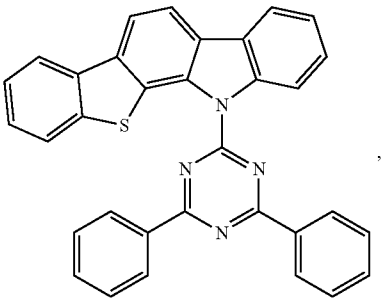
Compound 4



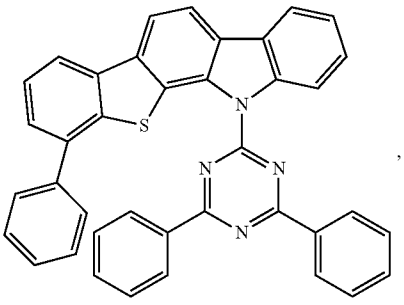
Compound 5



Compound 6



Compound 7



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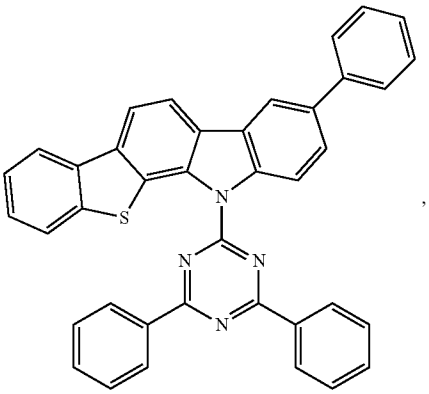
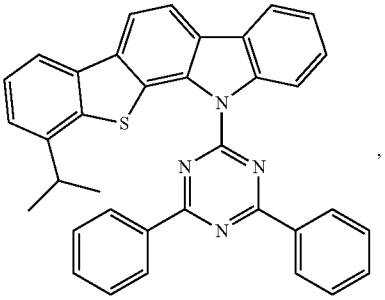
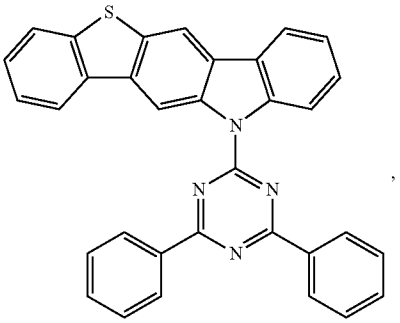
Compound 8



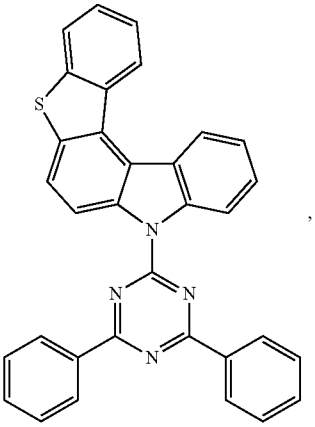
Compound 9



Compound 10



Compound 11



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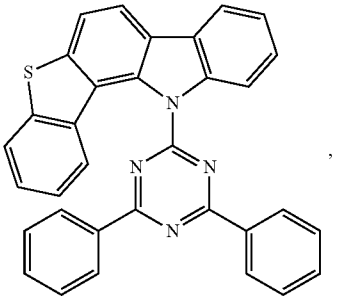
Compound 12



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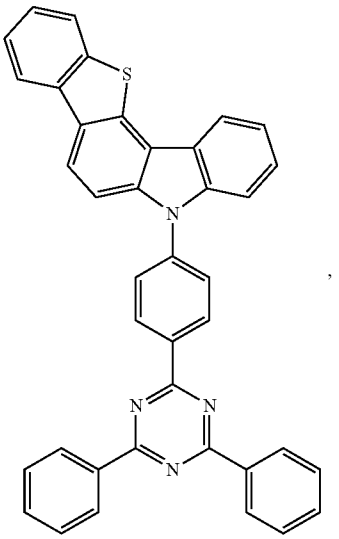
Compound 13



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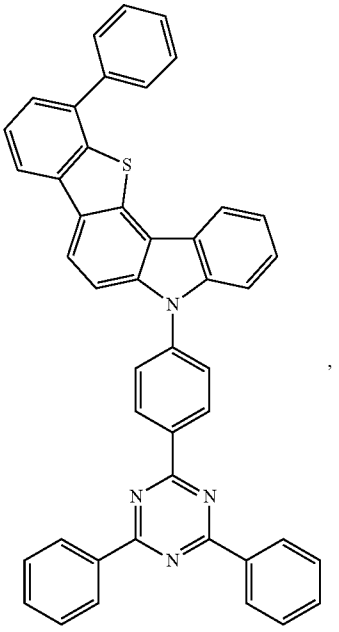
Compound 14



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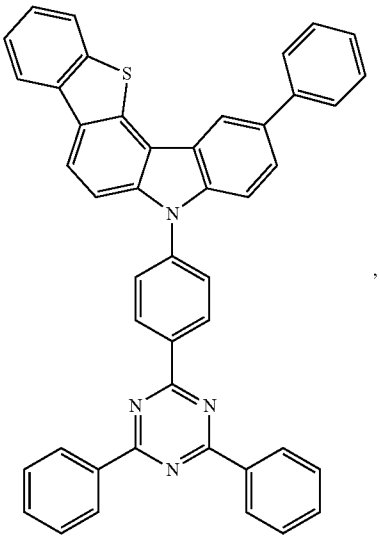
Compound 15



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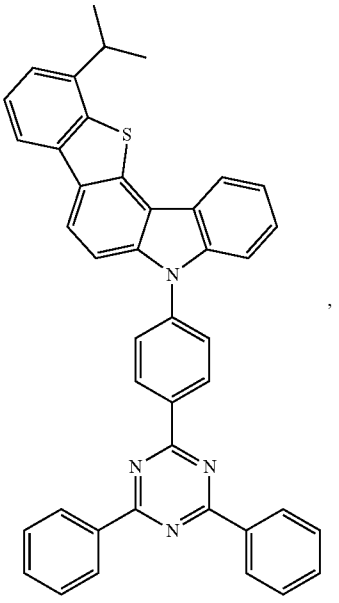
Compound 16



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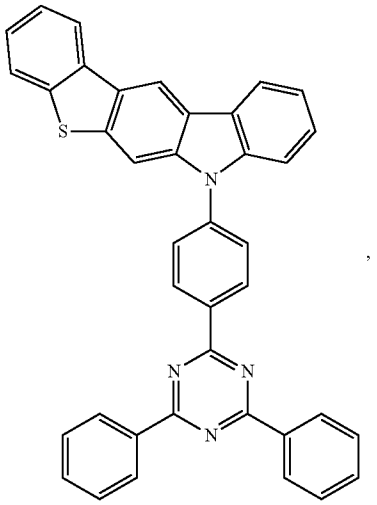
Compound 17



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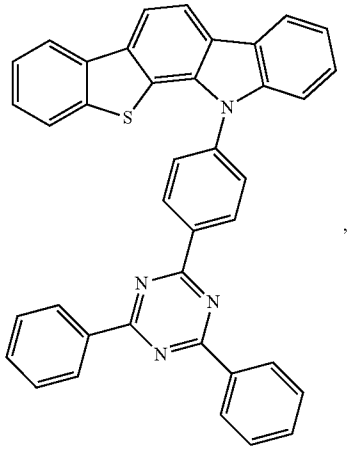
Compound 18



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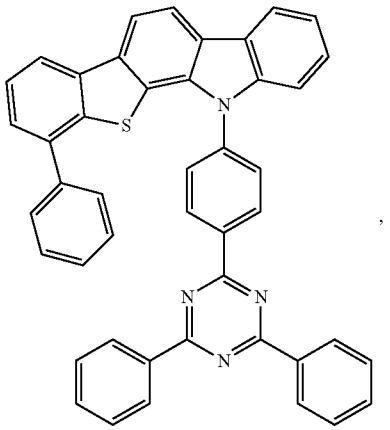
Compound 19



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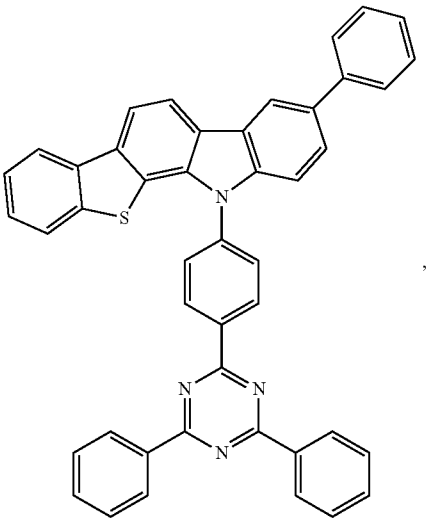
Compound 20



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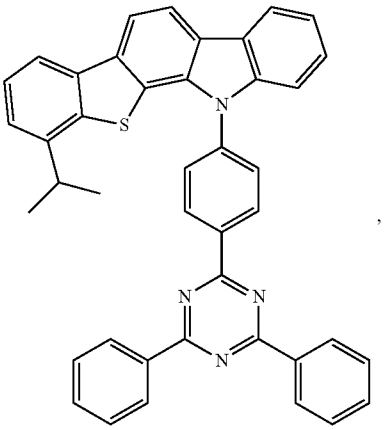
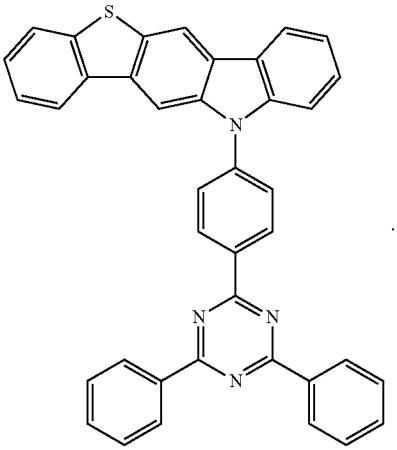
Compound 21



, and

Compound 22



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[0071] In one embodiment, the first device emits a luminescent radiation at room temperature when a voltage is applied across the first organic light emitting device, where the luminescent radiation comprises a delayed fluorescent process.

[0072] In one embodiment, the emissive layer further comprises a first phosphorescent emitting material.

[0073] In one embodiment, the emissive layer further comprises a second phosphorescent emitting material.

[0074] In one embodiment, the emissive layer further comprises a host material.

[0075] In one embodiment, the first device emits a white light at room temperature when a voltage is applied across the organic light emitting device.

[0076] In one embodiment, the first emitting compound emits a blue light having a peak wavelength between about 400 nm to about 500 nm.

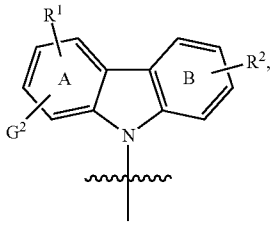
[0077] In one embodiment, the first emitting compound emits a yellow light having a peak wavelength between about 530 nm to about 580 nm.

[0078] In one embodiment, the first device comprises a second organic light-emitting device, wherein the second organic light emitting device is stacked on the first organic light emitting device.

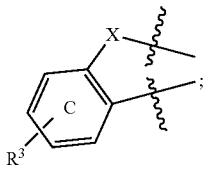
[0079] In one embodiment, the first device is a consumer product. In one embodiment, the first device is an organic light-emitting device. In one embodiment, the first device comprises a lighting panel.

[0080] In one embodiment, a method of making a first organic light emitting device, comprising depositing an anode on a substrate, depositing at least one organic layer comprising a compound of formula G^1-Z, Formula I. G^1 is an electron acceptor group and Z is an electron donor group.

[0081] Z has the formula:



Formula II, where G^2 has the structure



and G^2 is fused to any two adjacent carbon atoms on ring A. X is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and Se, R^1 represents mono-, di-substitution, or no substitution. R^2, and R^3 independently represent mono-, di-, tri-, or tetra-substitution. R^1 is optionally fused to ring A, R^2 is optionally fused to ring B, and R^3 is optionally fused to ring C. R^1, R^2 and R^3 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof, depositing a cathode. The emissive layer is deposited between the anode and cathode.

[0082] In one embodiment, the at least one organic layer is deposited using a solution process.

[0083] In some embodiments, the compounds of Formula I have the following structures:

Compound Number	X	Donor Side	Acceptor Side
1.	S	D^{101}	A^{101}
2.	S	D^{102}	A^{101}
3.	S	D^{103}	A^{101}
4.	S	D^{104}	A^{101}
5.	S	D^{105}	A^{101}
6.	S	D^{106}	A^{101}
7.	S	D^{107}	A^{101}
8.	S	D^{108}	A^{101}
9.	S	D^{109}	A^{101}
10.	S	D^{110}	A^{101}
11.	S	D^{111}	A^{101}
12.	S	D^{112}	A^{101}
13.	S	D^{101}	A^{102}
14.	S	D^{102}	A^{102}
15.	S	D^{103}	A^{102}
16.	S	D^{104}	A^{102}
17.	S	D^{105}	A^{102}
18.	S	D^{106}	A^{102}
19.	S	D^{107}	A^{102}
20.	S	D^{108}	A^{102}
21.	S	D^{109}	A^{102}
22.	S	D^{110}	A^{102}
23.	S	D^{111}	A^{102}
24.	S	D^{112}	A^{102}
25.	S	D^{101}	A^{103}
26.	S	D^{102}	A^{103}
27.	S	D^{103}	A^{103}
28.	S	D^{104}	A^{103}
29.	S	D^{105}	A^{103}
30.	S	D^{106}	A^{103}
31.	S	D^{107}	A^{103}
32.	S	D^{108}	A^{103}
33.	S	D^{109}	A^{103}
34.	S	D^{110}	A^{103}
35.	S	D^{111}	A^{103}
36.	S	D^{112}	A^{103}
37.	S	D^{101}	A^{104}
38.	S	D^{102}	A^{104}
39.	S	D^{103}	A^{104}
40.	S	D^{104}	A^{104}
41.	S	D^{105}	A^{104}
42.	S	D^{106}	A^{104}
43.	S	D^{107}	A^{104}
44.	S	D^{108}	A^{104}
45.	S	D^{109}	A^{104}
46.	S	D^{110}	A^{104}
47.	S	D^{111}	A^{104}
48.	S	D^{112}	A^{104}
49.	S	D^{101}	A^{105}
50.	S	D^{102}	A^{105}
51.	S	D^{103}	A^{105}
52.	S	D^{104}	A^{105}
53.	S	D^{105}	A^{105}
54.	S	D^{106}	A^{105}
55.	S	D^{107}	A^{105}
56.	S	D^{108}	A^{105}
57.	S	D^{109}	A^{105}
58.	S	D^{110}	A^{105}
59.	S	D^{111}	A^{105}
60.	S	D^{112}	A^{105}
61.	S	D^{101}	A^{106}
62.	S	D^{102}	A^{106}
63.	S	D^{103}	A^{106}
64.	S	D^{104}	A^{106}

-continued

Compound Number	X	Donor Side	Acceptor Side
65.	S	D^{105}	A^{106}
66.	S	D^{106}	A^{106}
67.	S	D^{107}	A^{106}
68.	S	D^{108}	A^{106}
69.	S	D^{109}	A^{106}
70.	S	D^{110}	A^{106}
71.	S	D^{111}	A^{106}
72.	S	D^{112}	A^{106}
73.	S	D^{101}	A^{107}
74.	S	D^{102}	A^{107}
75.	S	D^{103}	A^{107}
76.	S	D^{104}	A^{107}
77.	S	D^{105}	A^{107}
78.	S	D^{106}	A^{107}
79.	S	D^{107}	A^{107}
80.	S	D^{108}	A^{107}
81.	S	D^{109}	A^{107}
82.	S	D^{110}	A^{107}
83.	S	D^{111}	A^{107}
84.	S	D^{112}	A^{107}
85.	S	D^{101}	A^{108}
86.	S	D^{102}	A^{108}
87.	S	D^{103}	A^{108}
88.	S	D^{104}	A^{108}
89.	S	D^{105}	A^{108}
90.	S	D^{106}	A^{108}
91.	S	D^{107}	A^{108}
92.	S	D^{108}	A^{108}
93.	S	D^{109}	A^{108}
94.	S	D^{110}	A^{108}
95.	S	D^{111}	A^{108}
96.	S	D^{112}	A^{108}
97.	S	D^{101}	A^{109}
98.	S	D^{102}	A^{109}
99.	S	D^{103}	A^{109}
100.	S	D^{104}	A^{109}
101.	S	D^{105}	A^{109}
102.	S	D^{106}	A^{109}
103.	S	D^{107}	A^{109}
104.	S	D^{108}	A^{109}
105.	S	D^{109}	A^{109}
106.	S	D^{110}	A^{109}
107.	S	D^{111}	A^{109}
108.	S	D^{112}	A^{109}
109.	S	D^{101}	A^{110}
110.	S	D^{102}	A^{110}
111.	S	D^{103}	A^{110}
112.	S	D^{104}	A^{110}
113.	S	D^{105}	A^{110}
114.	S	D^{106}	A^{110}
115.	S	D^{107}	A^{110}
116.	S	D^{108}	A^{110}
117.	S	D^{109}	A^{110}
118.	S	D^{110}	A^{110}
119.	S	D^{111}	A^{110}
120.	S	D^{112}	A^{110}
121.	S	D^{101}	A^{111}
122.	S	D^{102}	A^{111}
123.	S	D^{103}	A^{111}
124.	S	D^{104}	A^{111}
125.	S	D^{105}	A^{111}
126.	S	D^{106}	A^{111}
127.	S	D^{107}	A^{111}
128.	S	D^{108}	A^{111}
129.	S	D^{109}	A^{111}
130.	S	D^{110}	A^{111}
131.	S	D^{111}	A^{111}
132.	S	D^{112}	A^{111}
133.	S	D^{101}	A^{112}
134.	S	D^{102}	A^{112}
135.	S	D^{103}	A^{112}
136.	S	D^{104}	A^{112}
137.	S	D^{105}	A^{112}
138.	S	D^{106}	A^{112}

-continued

Compound Number	X	Donor Side	Acceptor Side
139.	S	D^{107}	A^{112}
140.	S	D^{108}	A^{112}
141.	S	D^{109}	A^{112}
142.	S	D^{110}	A^{112}
143.	S	D^{111}	A^{112}
144.	S	D^{112}	A^{112}
145.	S	D^{101}	A^{113}
146.	S	D^{102}	A^{113}
147.	S	D^{103}	A^{113}
148.	S	D^{104}	A^{113}
149.	S	D^{105}	A^{113}
150.	S	D^{106}	A^{113}
151.	S	D^{107}	A^{113}
152.	S	D^{108}	A^{113}
153.	S	D^{109}	A^{113}
154.	S	D^{110}	A^{113}
155.	S	D^{111}	A^{113}
156.	S	D^{112}	A^{113}
157.	O	D^{101}	A^{101}
158.	O	D^{102}	A^{101}
159.	O	D^{103}	A^{101}
160.	O	D^{104}	A^{101}
161.	O	D^{105}	A^{101}
162.	O	D^{106}	A^{101}
163.	O	D^{107}	A^{101}
164.	O	D^{108}	A^{101}
165.	O	D^{109}	A^{101}
166.	O	D^{110}	A^{101}
167.	O	D^{111}	A^{101}
168.	O	D^{112}	A^{101}
169.	O	D^{101}	A^{102}
170.	O	D^{102}	A^{102}
171.	O	D^{103}	A^{102}
172.	O	D^{104}	A^{102}
173.	O	D^{105}	A^{102}
174.	O	D^{106}	A^{102}
175.	O	D^{107}	A^{102}
176.	O	D^{108}	A^{102}
177.	O	D^{109}	A^{102}
178.	O	D^{110}	A^{102}
179.	O	D^{111}	A^{102}
180.	O	D^{112}	A^{102}
181.	O	D^{101}	A^{103}
182.	O	D^{102}	A^{103}
183.	O	D^{103}	A^{103}
184.	O	D^{104}	A^{103}
185.	O	D^{105}	A^{103}
186.	O	D^{106}	A^{103}
187.	O	D^{107}	A^{103}
188.	O	D^{108}	A^{103}
189.	O	D^{109}	A^{103}
190.	O	D^{110}	A^{103}
191.	O	D^{111}	A^{103}
192.	O	D^{112}	A^{103}
193.	O	D^{101}	A^{104}
194.	O	D^{102}	A^{104}
195.	O	D^{103}	A^{104}
196.	O	D^{104}	A^{104}
197.	O	D^{105}	A^{104}
198.	O	D^{106}	A^{104}
199.	O	D^{107}	A^{104}
200.	O	D^{108}	A^{104}
201.	O	D^{109}	A^{104}
202.	O	D^{110}	A^{104}
203.	O	D^{111}	A^{104}
204.	O	D^{112}	A^{104}
205.	O	D^{101}	A^{105}
206.	O	D^{102}	A^{105}
207.	O	D^{103}	A^{105}
208.	O	D^{104}	A^{105}
209.	O	D^{105}	A^{105}
210.	O	D^{106}	A^{105}
211.	O	D^{107}	A^{105}
212.	O	D^{108}	A^{105}

-continued

Compound Number	X	Donor Side	Acceptor Side
213.	O	D^{109}	A^{105}
214.	O	D^{110}	A^{105}
215.	O	D^{111}	A^{105}
216.	O	D^{112}	A^{105}
217.	O	D^{101}	A^{106}
218.	O	D^{102}	A^{106}
219.	O	D^{103}	A^{106}
220.	O	D^{104}	A^{106}
221.	O	D^{105}	A^{106}
222.	O	D^{106}	A^{106}
223.	O	D^{107}	A^{106}
224.	O	D^{108}	A^{106}
225.	O	D^{109}	A^{106}
226.	O	D^{110}	A^{106}
227.	O	D^{111}	A^{106}
228.	O	D^{112}	A^{106}
229.	O	D^{101}	A^{107}
230.	O	D^{102}	A^{107}
231.	O	D^{103}	A^{107}
232.	O	D^{104}	A^{107}
233.	O	D^{105}	A^{107}
234.	O	D^{106}	A^{107}
235.	O	D^{107}	A^{107}
236.	O	D^{108}	A^{107}
237.	O	D^{109}	A^{107}
238.	O	D^{110}	A^{107}
239.	O	D^{111}	A^{107}
240.	O	D^{112}	A^{107}
241.	O	D^{101}	A^{108}
242.	O	D^{102}	A^{108}
243.	O	D^{103}	A^{108}
244.	O	D^{104}	A^{108}
245.	O	D^{105}	A^{108}
246.	O	D^{106}	A^{108}
247.	O	D^{107}	A^{108}
248.	O	D^{108}	A^{108}
249.	O	D^{109}	A^{108}
250.	O	D^{110}	A^{108}
251.	O	D^{111}	A^{108}
252.	O	D^{112}	A^{108}
253.	O	D^{101}	A^{109}
254.	O	D^{102}	A^{109}
255.	O	D^{103}	A^{109}
256.	O	D^{104}	A^{109}
257.	O	D^{105}	A^{109}
258.	O	D^{106}	A^{109}
259.	O	D^{107}	A^{109}
260.	O	D^{108}	A^{109}
261.	O	D^{109}	A^{109}
262.	0	D^{110}	A^{109}
263.	O	D^{111}	A^{109}
264.	O	D^{112}	A^{109}
265.	O	D^{101}	A^{110}
266.	O	D^{102}	A^{110}
267.	O	D^{103}	A^{110}
268.	O	D^{104}	A^{110}
269.	O	D^{105}	A^{110}
270.	O	D^{106}	A^{110}
271.	O	D^{107}	A^{110}
272.	O	D^{108}	A^{110}
273.	O	D^{109}	A^{110}
274.	O	D^{110}	A^{110}
275.	O	D^{111}	A^{110}
276.	O	D^{112}	A^{110}
277.	O	D^{101}	A^{111}
278.	O	D^{102}	A^{111}
279.	O	D^{103}	A^{111}
280.	O	D^{104}	A^{111}
281.	O	D^{105}	A^{111}
282.	O	D^{106}	A^{111}
283.	O	D^{107}	A^{111}
284.	O	D^{108}	A^{111}
285.	O	D^{109}	A^{111}
286.	O	D^{110}	A^{111}

-continued

Compound Number	X	Donor Side	Acceptor Side
287.	O	D^{111}	A^{111}
288.	O	D^{112}	A^{111}
289.	O	D^{101}	A^{112}
290.	O	D^{102}	A^{112}
291.	O	D^{103}	A^{112}
292.	O	D^{104}	A^{112}
293.	O	D^{105}	A^{112}
294.	O	D^{106}	A^{112}
295.	O	D^{107}	A^{112}
296.	O	D^{108}	A^{112}
297.	O	D^{109}	A^{112}
298.	O	D^{110}	A^{112}
299.	O	D^{111}	A^{112}
300.	O	D^{112}	A^{112}
301.	O	D^{101}	A^{113}
302.	O	D^{102}	A^{113}
303.	O	D^{103}	A^{113}
304.	O	D^{104}	A^{113}
305.	O	D^{105}	A^{113}
306.	O	D^{106}	A^{113}
307.	O	D^{107}	A^{113}
308.	O	D^{108}	A^{113}
309.	O	D^{109}	A^{113}
310.	O	D^{110}	A^{113}
311.	O	D^{111}	A^{113}
312.	O	D^{112}	A^{113}

Device Examples

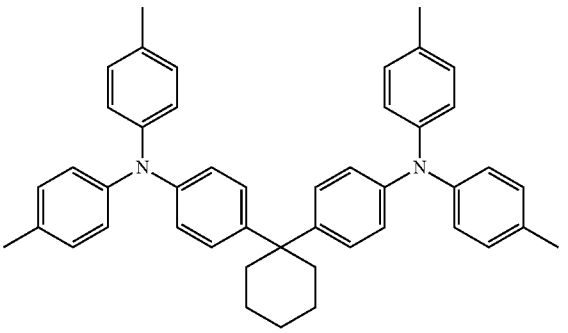
[0084] All example devices were fabricated by high vacuum ($<10^{-7}$ Torr) thermal evaporation. The anode electrode is 800 Å of indium tin oxide (ITO). The cathode consisted of 10 Å of LiF followed by 1,000 Å of Al. All devices are encapsulated with a glass lid sealed with an epoxy resin in a nitrogen glove box (<1 ppm of H_2O and O_2) immediately after fabrication, and a moisture getter was incorporated inside the package.

[0085] The example devices have the following architectures:

[0086] Device 1=ITO/TAPC (400 Å)/Compound 1 (200 Å)/TmPyPB (500 Å)/LiF/Al

[0087] Device 2=ITO/TAPC (400 Å)/Host1:Compound1 (20%, 200 Å)/TmPyPB (500 Å)/LiF/Al

[0088] The structures of TAPC, TmPyPB, and Host 1 are shown below:



TAPC

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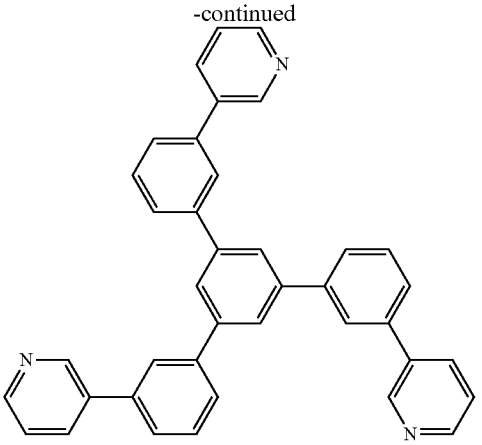


TmPyPB

Host 1

not exceed 1.2% based on the statistical value of 25% electrically generated singlet excitons. The devices with compounds of Formula I, such as Compound 1, as the emitter showed EQE far exceeding the theoretic limit even with a non-optimal device structure.

[0091] Device 2 was fabricated using Host1 as the host matrix with Compound 1 doped at 20 wt %. Similar efficiencies were observed for the doped device. Once again, the EQE exceeded the theoretic limit of pure fluorescent devices even with a non-optimal device structure.

Combination with Other Materials

[0092] The materials described herein as useful for a particular layer in an organic light emitting device may be used in combination with a wide variety of other materials present in the device. For example, emissive dopants disclosed herein may be used in conjunction with a wide variety of hosts, transport layers, blocking layers, injection layers, electrodes and other layers that may be present. The materials described or referred to below are non-limiting examples of materials that may be useful in combination with the compounds disclosed herein, and one of skill in the art can readily consult the literature to identify other materials that may be useful in combination.

HIL/HTL:

[0093] A hole injecting/transporting material to be used in the present invention is not particularly limited, and any compound may be used as long as the compound is typically used as a hole injecting/transporting material. Examples of the material include, but not limit to: a phthalocyanine or porphryin derivative; an aromatic amine derivative; an indolo-

TABLE 1

Performance of electroluminescent device 1-2 using Compound 1 as emitting material

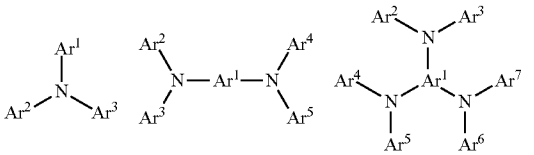
				Maximum EQE				@1000 nits		
Device # Device	x	y	λ_{max} (nm)	L nits	V (V)	LE_{max} (cd/A)	EQE_{max} (%)	Voltage (V)	LE (cd/A)	EQE (%)
1	0.306	0.518	518	100	6	10.7	3.8	8	8.8	3.0
2	0.281	0.495	512	330	6.5	10	3.4	8.9	7.3	2.6

[0089] Device 1 was fabricated using TAPC as the HIL/HTL, a neat layer of Compound 1 as the EML, and TmPyPB as the ETL. The results are shown in table 1. Green emission with a λ_{max} of 518 nm and CIE of (0.306, 0.518) was observed from the device, which is in good agreement with the photoluminescence. The maximum external quantum efficiency (EQE) was 3.8% that was observed at the brightness of 100 nits. The maximum luminous efficiency (LE) was 10.7 cd/A at the same brightness. At 1000 nits, the EQE and LE were 3% and 8.8 cd/A, respectively.

[0090] The measured photoluminescence quantum yield (PLQY) of the 5% PMMA film of Compound 1 was approximately 18% (PL quantum efficiency measurements were carried out on a Hamamatsu C9920 system equipped with a xenon lamp, integrating sphere and a model C10027 photonic multi-channel analyzer). For a standard fluorescent OLED with only prompt singlet emission, the theoretical percentage of singlet excitons is 25%. The outcoupling efficiency of a bottom-emitting lambertian OLED is considered to be around 20-25%. Therefore, for a fluorescent emitter having a PLQY of 20% without delayed fluorescence, the highest EQE should

carbazole derivative; a polymer containing fluorohydrocarbon; a polymer with conductivity dopants; a conducting polymer, such as PEDOT/PSS; a self-assembly monomer derived from compounds such as phosphonic acid and silane derivatives; a metal oxide derivative, such as MoO_x; a p-type semiconducting organic compound, such as 1,4,5,8,9,12-Hexaazatriphenylenehexacarbonitrile; a metal complex, and a cross-linkable compounds.

[0094] Examples of aromatic amine derivatives used in HIL or HTL include, but not limit to the following general structures:



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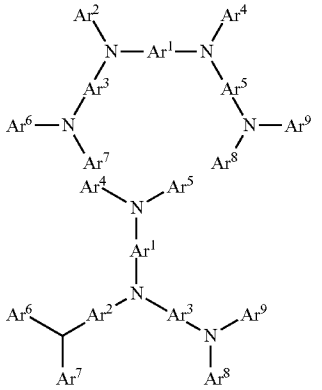
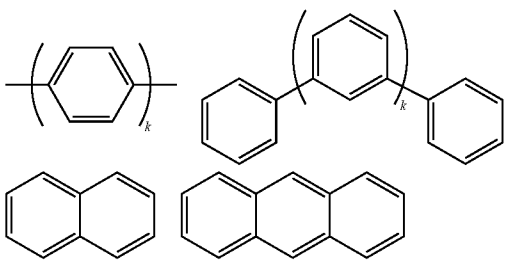


[0095] Each of Ar^1 to Ar^9 is selected from the group consisting aromatic hydrocarbon cyclic compounds such as benzene, biphenyl, triphenyl, triphenylene, naphthalene, anthracene, phenalene, phenanthrene, fluorene, pyrene, chrysene, perylene, azulene; group consisting aromatic heterocyclic compounds such as dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, furan, thiophene, benzofuran, benzothiophene, benzoselenophene, carbazole, indolocarbazole, pyridylindole, pyrrolodipyridine, pyrazole, imidazole, triazole, oxazole, thiazole, oxadiazole, oxatriazole, dioxazole, thiadiazole, pyridine, pyridazine, pyrimidine, pyrazine, triazine, oxazine, oxathiazine, oxadiazine, indole, benzimidazole, indazole, indoxazine, benzoxazole, benzisoxazole, benzothiazole, quinoline, isoquinoline, cinnoline, quinazoline, quinoxaline, naphthyridine, phthalazine, pteridine, xanthene, acridine, phenazine, phenothiazine, phenoxazine, benzofuropyridine, furodipyridine, benzothienopyridine, thienodipyridine, benzoselenophenopyridine, and selenophenodipyridine; and group consisting 2 to 10 cyclic structural units which are groups of the same type or different types selected from the aromatic hydrocarbon cyclic group and the aromatic heterocyclic group and are bonded to each other directly or via at least one of oxygen atom, nitrogen atom, sulfur atom, silicon atom, phosphorus atom, boron atom, chain structural unit and the aliphatic cyclic group. Wherein each Ar is further substituted by a substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

[0096] In one aspect, Ar^1 to Ar^9 is independently selected from the group consisting of:



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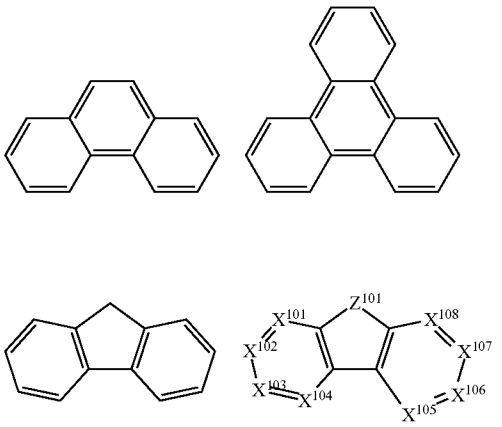
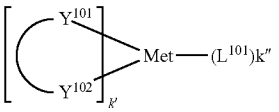


[0097] k is an integer from 1 to 20; X^{101} to X^{108} is C (including CH) or N; Z^{101} is NAr^1, O, or S; Ar^1 has the same group defined above.

[0098] Examples of metal complexes used in HIL or HTL include, but not limit to the following general formula:



[0099] Met is a metal; (Y^{101}-Y^{102}) is a bidentate ligand, Y^{101} and Y^{102} are independently selected from C, N, O, P, and S; L^{101} is another ligand; k' is an integer value from 1 to the maximum number of ligands that may be attached to the metal; and k'+k" is the maximum number of ligands that may be attached to the metal.

[0100] In one aspect, (Y^{101}-Y^{102}) is a 2-phenylpyridine derivative.

[0101] In another aspect, (Y^{101}-Y^{102}) is a carbene ligand.

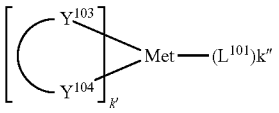
[0102] In another aspect, Met is selected from Ir, Pt, Os, and Zn.

[0103] In a further aspect, the metal complex has a smallest oxidation potential in solution vs. Fc^+/Fc couple less than about 0.6 V.

Host:

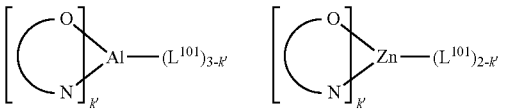
[0104] The light emitting layer of the organic EL device of the present invention preferably contains at least a metal complex as light emitting material, and may contain a host material using the metal complex as a dopant material. Examples of the host material are not particularly limited, and any metal complexes or organic compounds may be used as long as the triplet energy of the host is larger than that of the dopant. While the Table below categorizes host materials as preferred for devices that emit various colors, any host material may be used with any dopant so long as the triplet criteria is satisfied.

[0105] Examples of metal complexes used as host are preferred to have the following general formula:



[0106] Met is a metal; (Y^{103}-Y^{104}) is a bidentate ligand, Y^{103} and Y^{104} are independently selected from C, N, O, P, and S; L^{101} is another ligand; k' is an integer value from 1 to the maximum number of ligands that may be attached to the metal; and k'+k" is the maximum number of ligands that may be attached to the metal.

[0107] In one aspect, the metal complexes are:



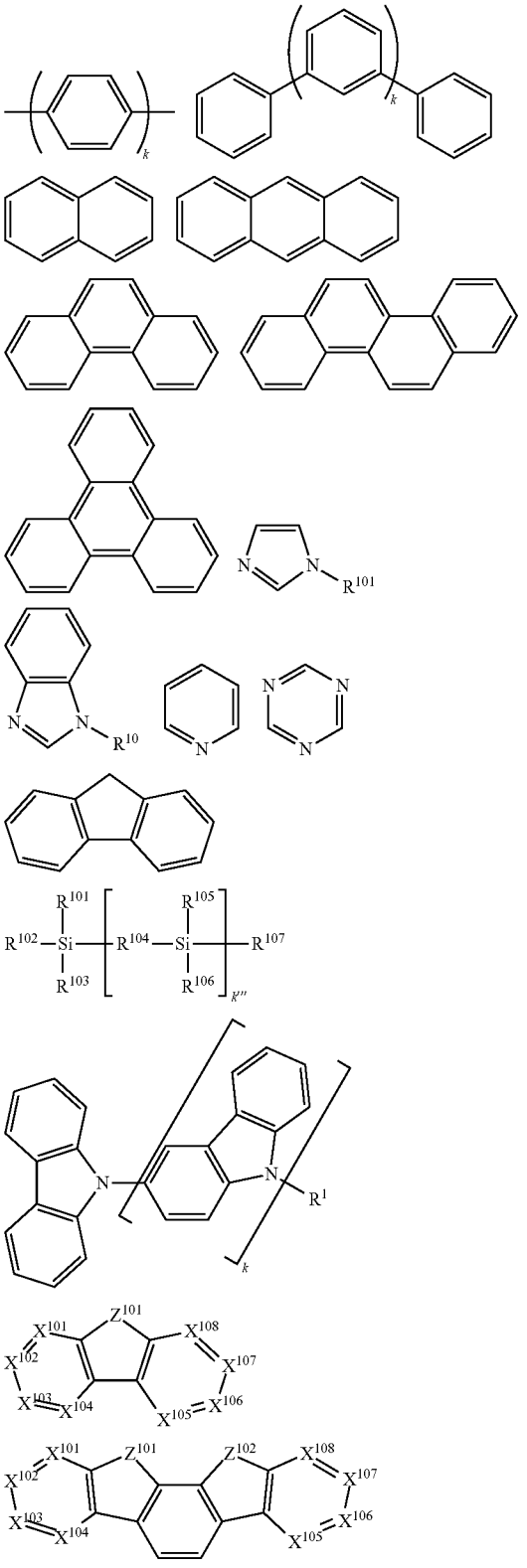
[0108] (O—N) is a bidentate ligand, having metal coordinated to atoms O and N.

[0109] In another aspect, Met is selected from Ir and Pt.

[0110] In a further aspect, (Y^{103}-Y^{104}) is a carbene ligand.

[0111] Examples of organic compounds used as host are selected from the group consisting aromatic hydrocarbon cyclic compounds such as benzene, biphenyl, triphenyl, triphenylene, naphthalene, anthracene, phenalene, phenanthrene, fluorene, pyrene, chrysene, perylene, azulene; group consisting aromatic heterocyclic compounds such as dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, furan, thiophene, benzofuran, benzothiophene, benzoselenophene, carbazole, indolocarbazole, pyridylindole, pyrrolodipyridine, pyrazole, imidazole, triazole, oxazole, thiazole, oxadiazole, oxatriazole, dioxazole, thiadiazole, pyridine, pyridazine, pyrimidine, pyrazine, triazine, oxazine, oxathiazine, oxadiazine, indole, benzimidazole, indazole, indoxazine, benzoxazole, benzisoxazole, benzothiazole, quinoline, isoquinoline, cinnoline, quinazoline, quinoxaline, naphthyridine, phthalazine, pteridine, xanthene, acridine, phenazine, phenothiazine, phenoxazine, benzofuropyridine, furodipyridine, benzothienopyridine, thienodipyridine, benzoselenophenopyridine, and selenophenodipyridine; and group consisting 2 to 10 cyclic structural units which are groups of the same type or different types selected from the aromatic hydrocarbon cyclic group and the aromatic heterocyclic group and are bonded to each other directly or via at least one of oxygen atom, nitrogen atom, sulfur atom, silicon atom, phosphorus atom, boron atom, chain structural unit and the aliphatic cyclic group. Wherein each group is further substituted by a substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

[0112] In one aspect, host compound contains at least one of the following groups in the molecule:



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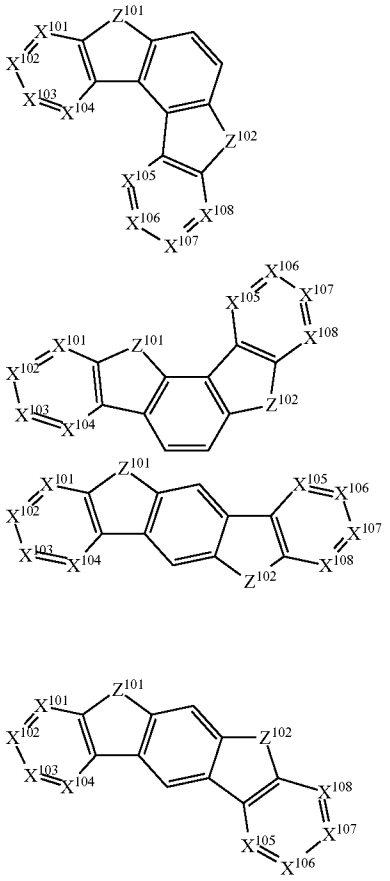


[0113] Y^{101} to R^{107} is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof, when it is aryl or heteroaryl, it has the similar definition as Ar's mentioned above.

[0114] k is an integer from 1 to 20; k''' is an integer from 0 to 20.

[0115] X^{101} to X^{108} is selected from C (including CH) or N.

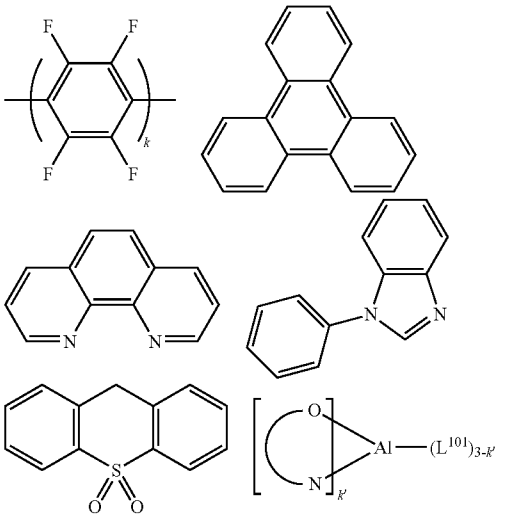
[0116] Z^{101} and Z^{102} is selected from NR^{101}, O, or S.

HBL:

[0117] A hole blocking layer (HBL) may be used to reduce the number of holes and/or excitons that leave the emissive layer. The presence of such a blocking layer in a device may result in substantially higher efficiencies as compared to a similar device lacking a blocking layer. Also, a blocking layer may be used to confine emission to a desired region of an OLED.

[0118] In one aspect, compound used in HBL contains the same molecule or the same functional groups used as host described above.

[0119] In another aspect, compound used in HBL contains at least one of the following groups in the molecule:

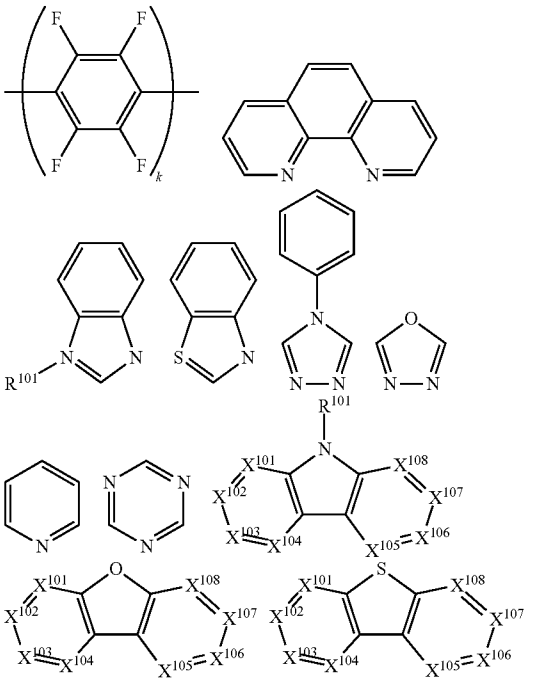


[0120] k is an integer from 1 to 20; L^{101} is another ligand, k' is an integer from 1 to 3.

ETL:

[0121] Electron transport layer (ETL) may include a material capable of transporting electrons. Electron transport layer may be intrinsic (undoped), or doped. Doping may be used to enhance conductivity. Examples of the ETL material are not particularly limited, and any metal complexes or organic compounds may be used as long as they are typically used to transport electrons.

[0122] In one aspect, compound used in ETL contains at least one of the following groups in the molecule:



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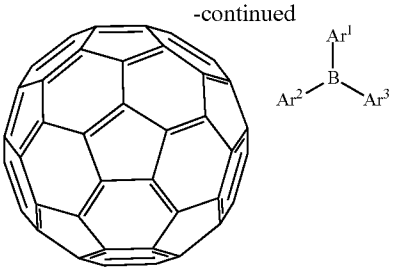


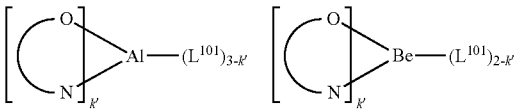
[0123] R^{101} is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof, when it is aryl or heteroaryl, it has the similar definition as Ar's mentioned above.

[0124] Ar^1 to Ar^3 has the similar definition as Ar's mentioned above.

[0125] k is an integer from 1 to 20.

[0126] X^{101} to X^{108} is selected from C (including CH) or N.

[0127] In another aspect, the metal complexes used in ETL contains, but not limit to the following general formula:



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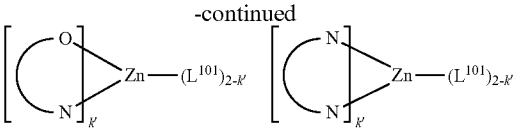


[0128] (O—N) or (N—N) is a bidentate ligand, having metal coordinated to atoms O, N or N, N; L^{101} is another ligand; k' is an integer value from 1 to the maximum number of ligands that may be attached to the metal.

[0129] In any above-mentioned compounds used in each layer of the OLED device, the hydrogen atoms can be partially or fully deuterated. Thus, any specifically listed substituent, such as, without limitation, methyl, phenyl, pyridyl, etc. encompasses undeuterated, partially deuterated, and fully deuterated versions thereof. Similarly, classes of substituents such as, without limitation, alkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, etc. also encompass undeuterated, partially deuterated, and fully deuterated versions thereof.

[0130] In addition to and/or in combination with the materials disclosed herein, many hole injection materials, hole transporting materials, host materials, dopant materials, exciton/hole blocking layer materials, electron transporting and electron injecting materials may be used in an OLED. Non-limiting examples of the materials that may be used in an OLED in combination with materials disclosed herein are listed in Table 2 below. Table 2 lists non-limiting classes of materials, non-limiting examples of compounds for each class, and references that disclose the materials.

TABLE 2

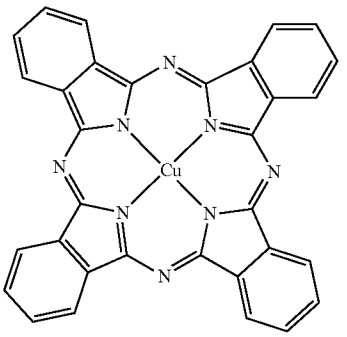
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
Hole injection materials		
Phthalocyanine and porphryin compounds		Appl. Phys. Lett. 69, 2160 (1996)

TABLE 2-continued

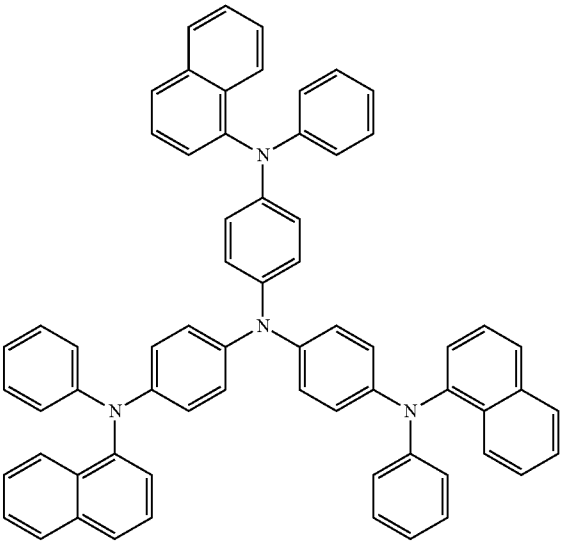
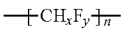
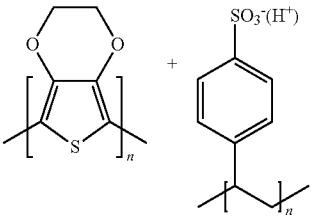
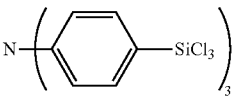
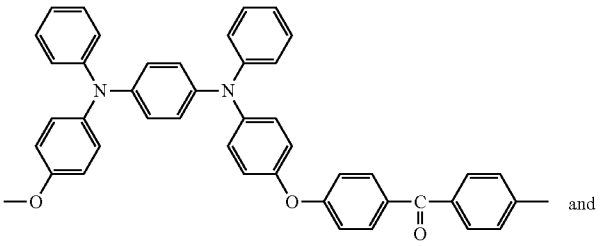
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
Starburst triarylamines		J. Lumin. 72-74, 985 (1997)
CF_x Fluorohydrocarbon polymer		Appl. Phys. Lett. 78, 673 (2001)
Conducting polymers (e.g., PEDOT:PSS, polyaniline, polypthiophene)		Synth. Met. 87, 171 (1997) WO2007002683
Phosphonic acid and sliane SAMs		US20030162053
Triarylamine or polythiophene polymers with conductivity dopants	 and	EP1725079A1

TABLE 2-continued

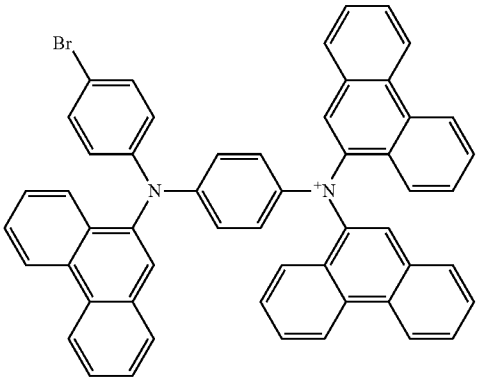
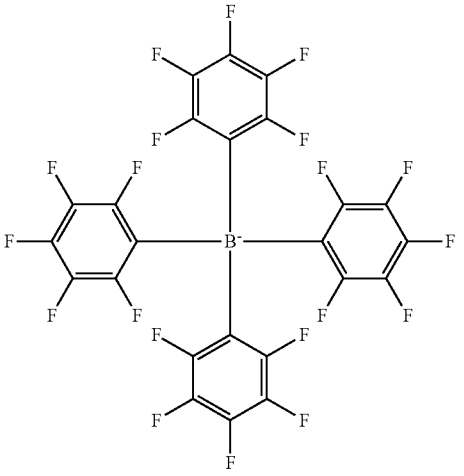
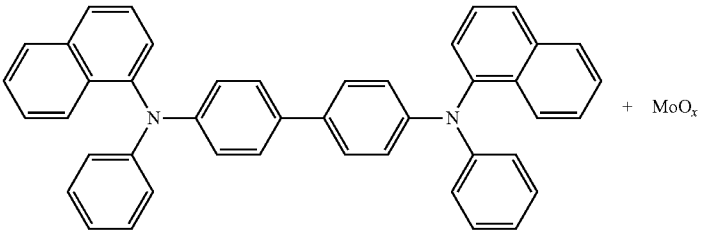
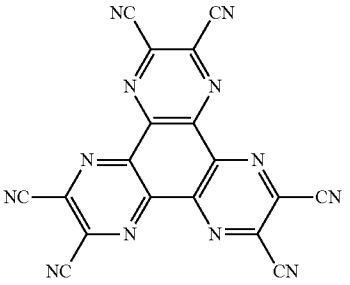
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
		
		
Organic compounds with conductive inorganic compounds, such as molybdenum and tungsten oxides		US20050123751 SID Symposium Digest, 37, 923 (2006) WO2009018009
n-type semiconducting organic complexes		US20020158242

TABLE 2-continued

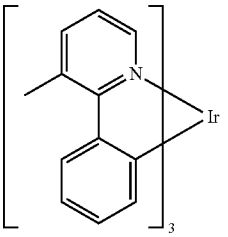
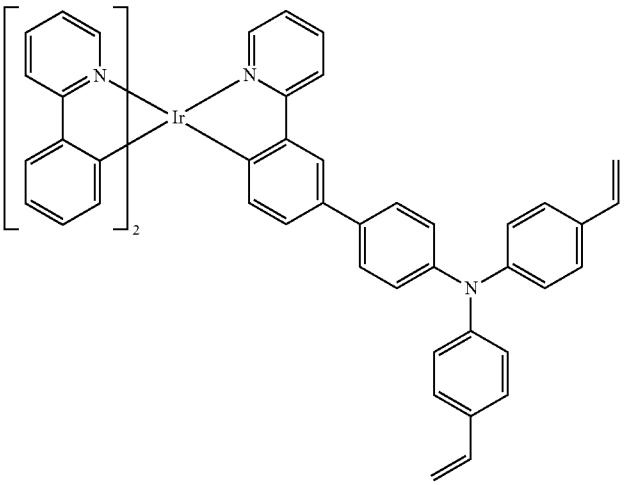
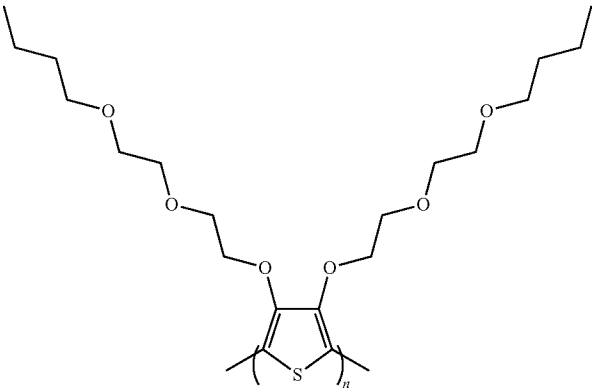
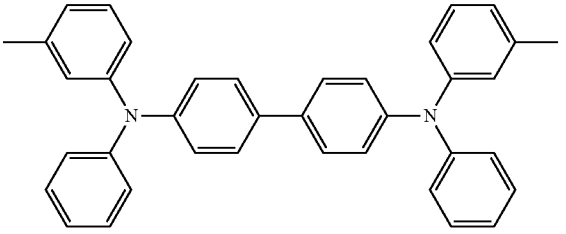
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
Metal organometallic complexes		US20060240279
Cross-linkable compounds		US20080220265
Polythiophene based polymers and copolymers		WO 2011075644 EP2350216
Hole transporting materials		
Triarylamines (e.g., TPD, α-NPD)		Appl. Phys. Lett. 51, 913 (1987)

TABLE 2-continued

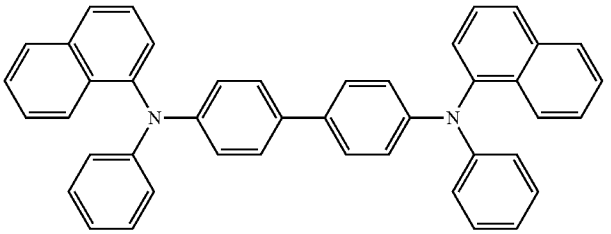
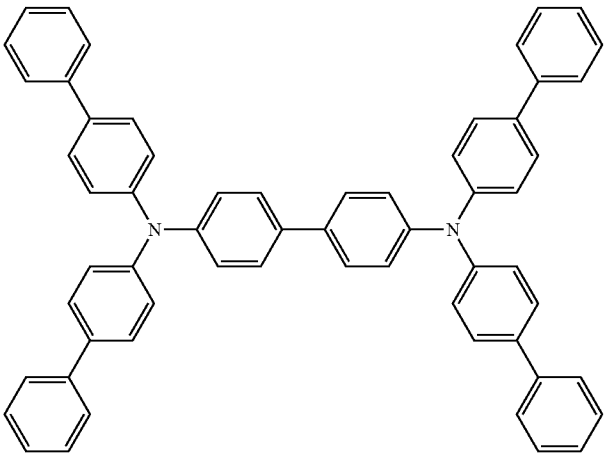
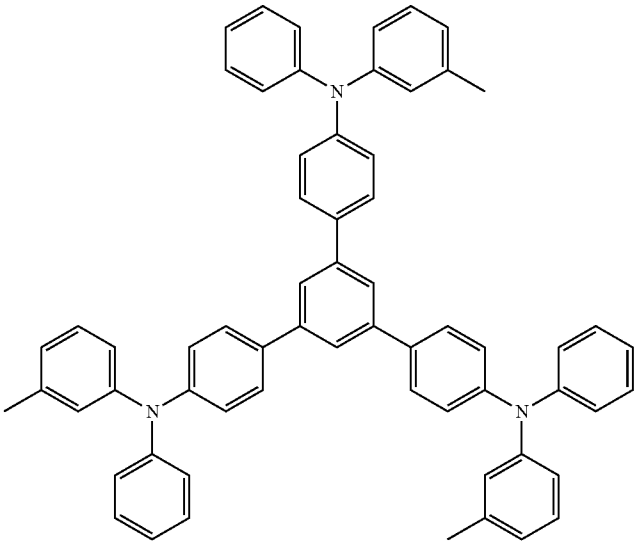
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
		U.S. Pat. No. 5,061,569
		EP650955
		J. Mater. Chem. 3, 319 (1993)

TABLE 2-continued

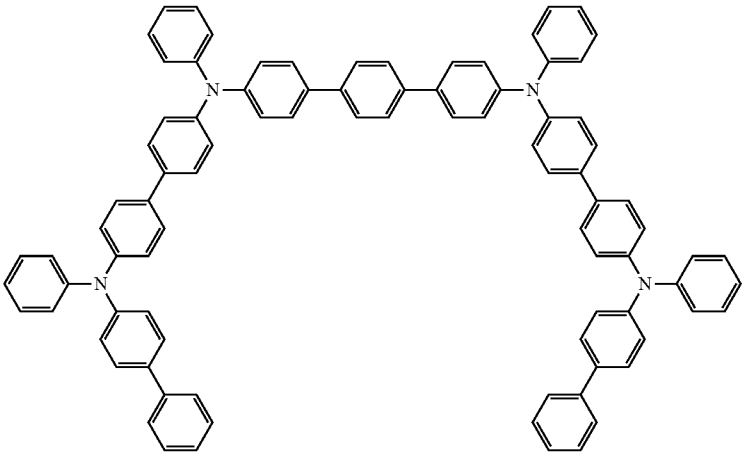
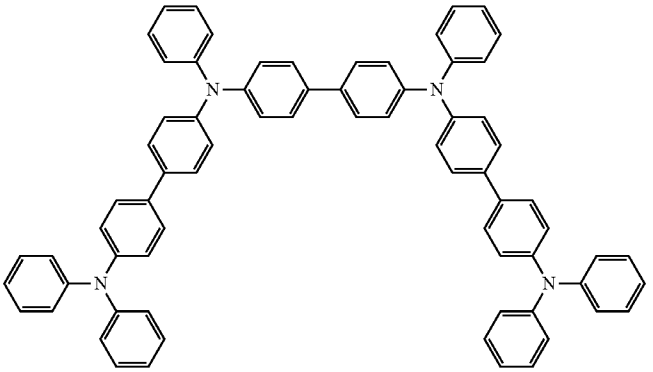
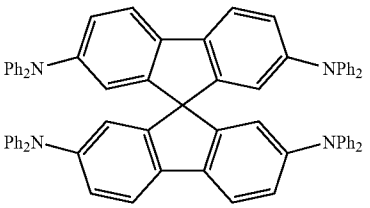
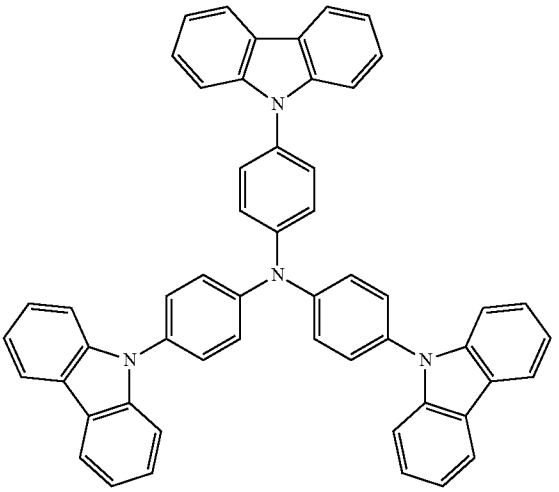
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
		Appl. Phys. Lett. 90, 183503 (2007)
		Appl. Phys. Lett. 90, 183503 (2007)
Triaylamine on spirofluorene core		Synth. Met. 91, 209 (1997)
Arylamine carbazole compounds		Adv. Mater. 6, 677 (1994), US20080124572

TABLE 2-continued

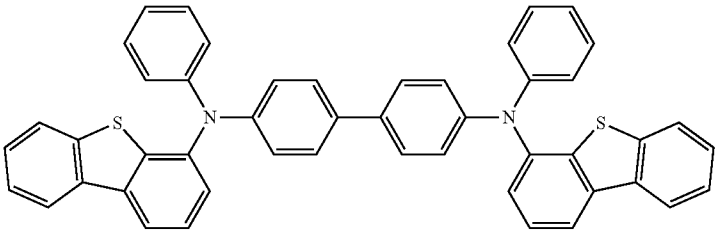
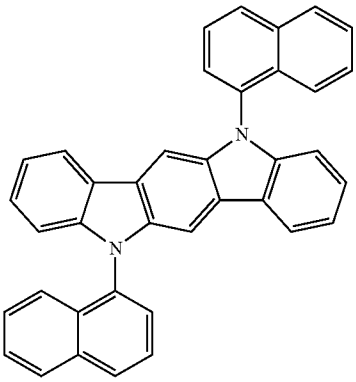
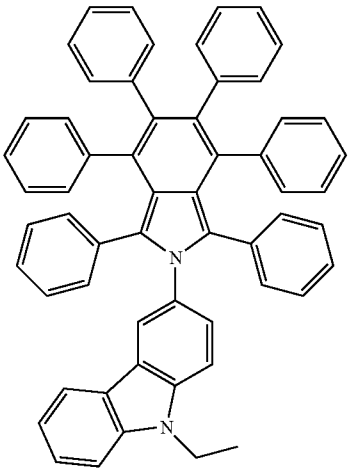
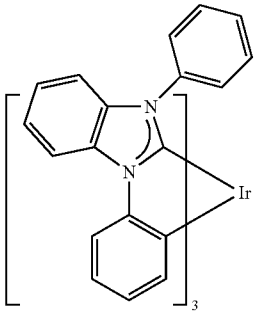
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
Triarylamine with (di)benzothiophene/ (di)benzofuran		US20070278938, US20080106190 US20110163302
Indolocarbazoles		Synth. Met. 111, 421 (2000)
Isoindole compounds		Chem. Mater. 15, 3148 (2003)
Metal carbene complexes		US20080018221

TABLE 2-continued

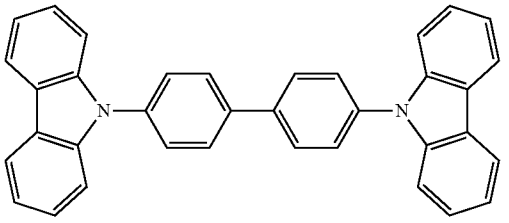
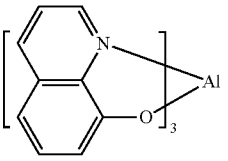
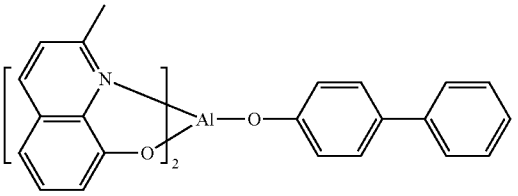
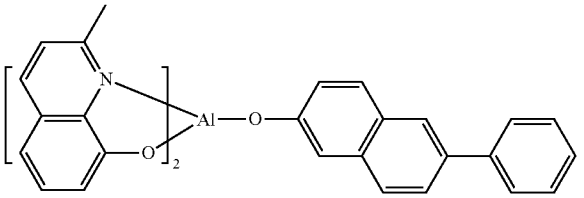
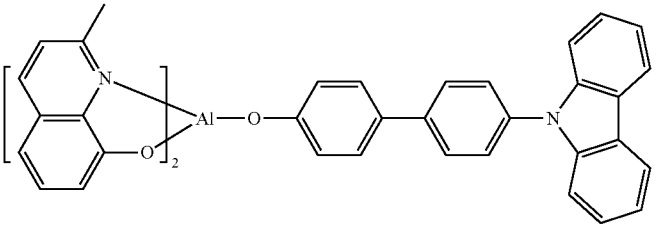
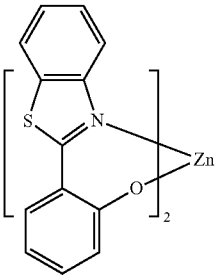
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
	Phosphorescent OLED host materials Red hosts	
Arylcarbazoles		Appl. Phys. Lett. 78, 1622 (2001)
Metal 8-hydroxyquinolates (e.g., Alq_3, BAlq)		Nature 395, 151 (1998)
		US20060202194
		WO2005014551
		WO2006072002
Metal phenoxybenzothiazole compounds		Appl. Phys. Lett. 90, 123509 (2007)

TABLE 2-continued

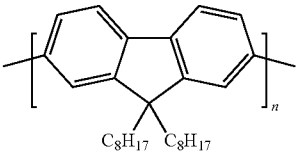
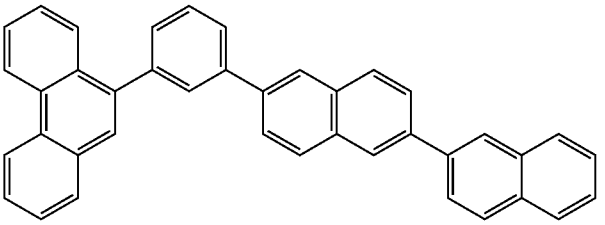
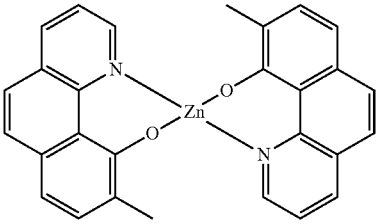
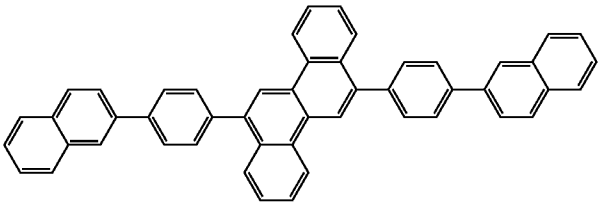
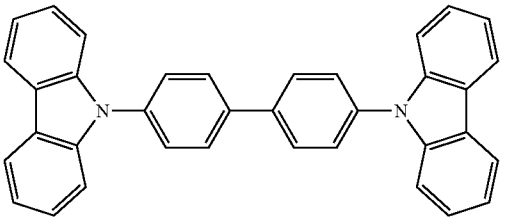
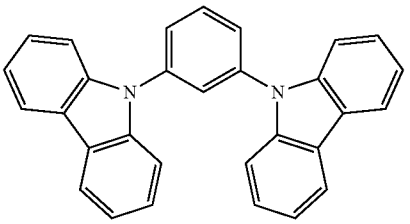
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
Conjugated oligomers and polymers (e.g., polyfluorene)		Org. Electron. 1, 15 (2000)
Aromatic fused rings		WO2009066779, WO2009066778, WO2009063833, US20090045731, US20090045730, WO2009008311, US20090008605, US20090009065
Zinc complexes		WO2010056066
Chrysene based compounds		WO2011086863
	Green hosts	
Arylcarbazoles		Appl. Phys. Lett. 78, 1622 (2001)
		US20030175553

TABLE 2-continued

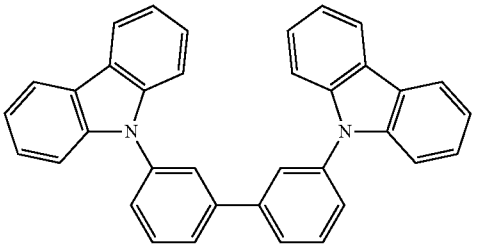
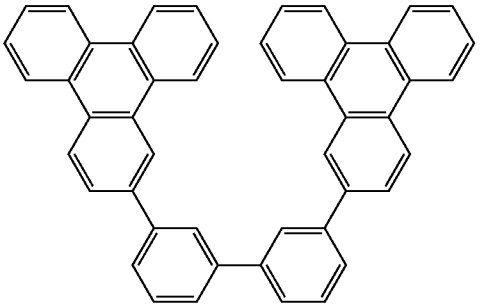
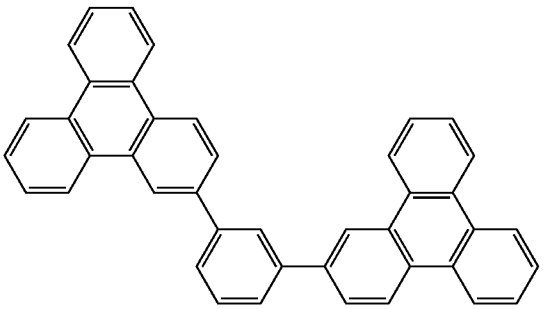
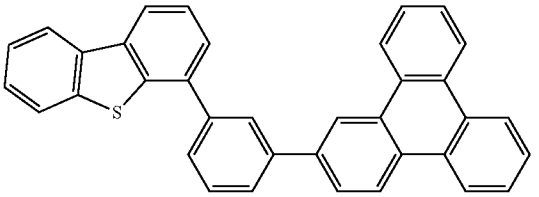
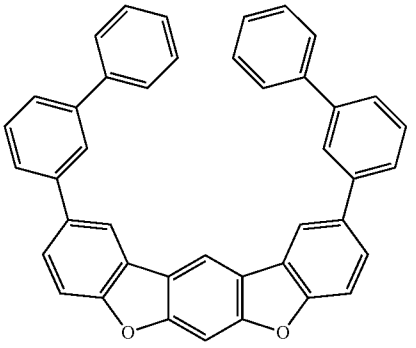
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
		WO2001039234
Aryltriphenylene compounds		US20060280965
		US20060280965
		WO2009021126
Poly-fused heteroaryl compounds		US20090309488 US20090302743 US20100012931

TABLE 2-continued

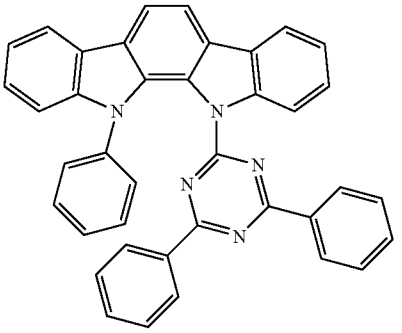
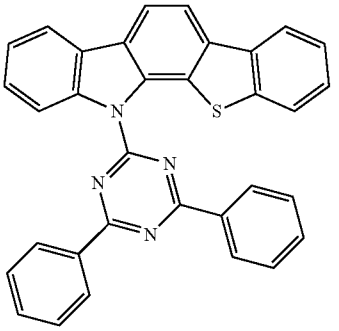
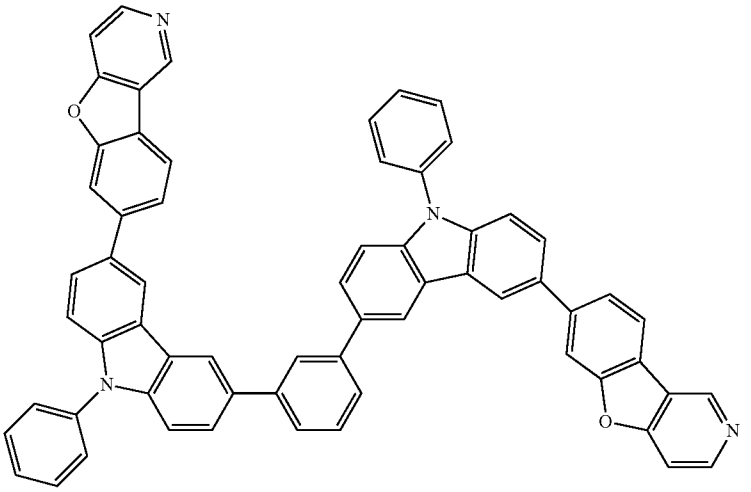
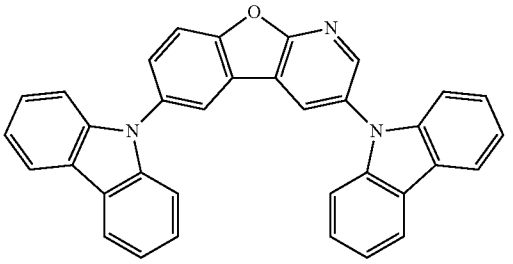
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
Donor acceptor type molecules		WO2008056746
		WO2010107244
Aza-carbazole/DBT/ DBF		JP2008074939
		US20100187984

TABLE 2-continued

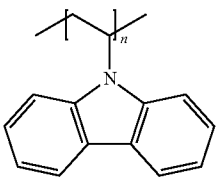
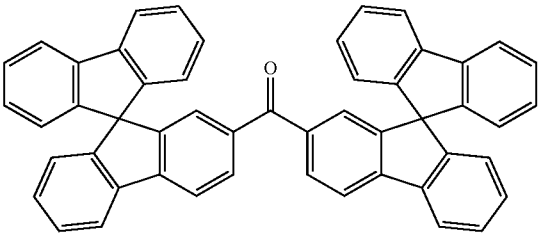
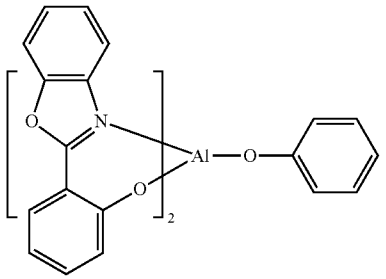
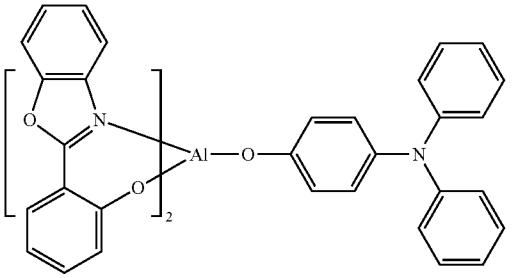
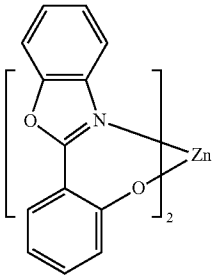
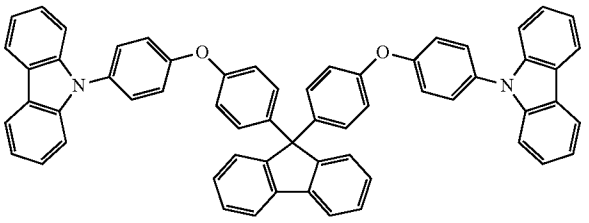
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
Polymers (e.g., PVK)		Appl. Phys. Lett. 77, 2280 (2000)
Spirofluorene compounds		WO2004093207
Metal phenoxybenzooxazole compounds		WO2005089025
		WO2006132173
		JP200511610
Spirofluorene-carbazole compounds		JP2007254297

TABLE 2-continued

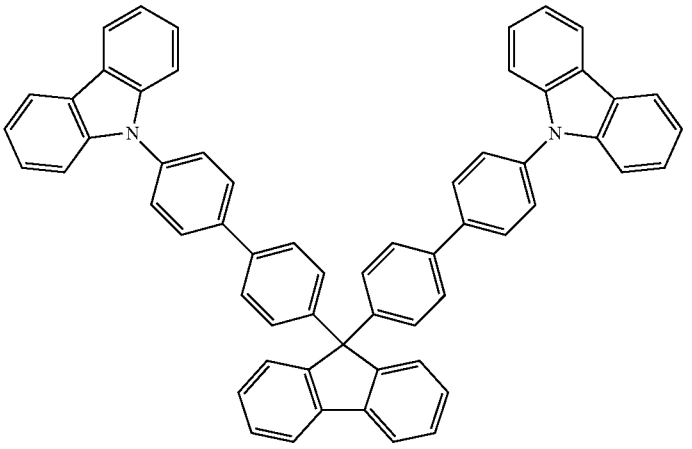
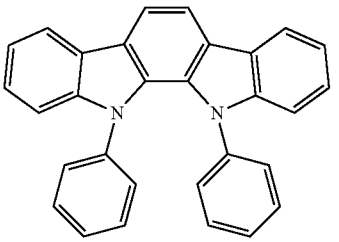
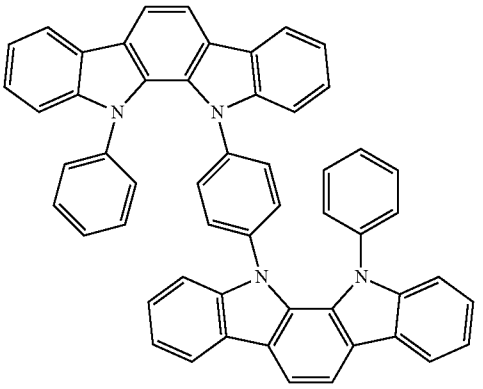
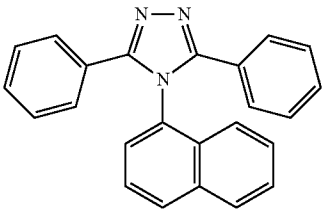
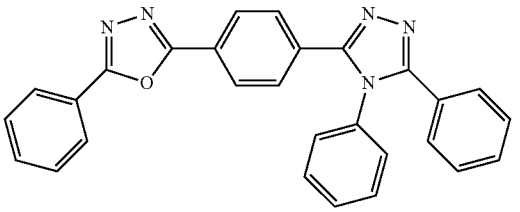
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
		JP2007254297
Indolocabazoles		WO2007063796
		WO2007063754
5-member ring electron deficient heterocycles (e.g., triazole, oxadiazole)		J. Appl. Phys. 90, 5048 (2001)
		WO2004107822

TABLE 2-continued

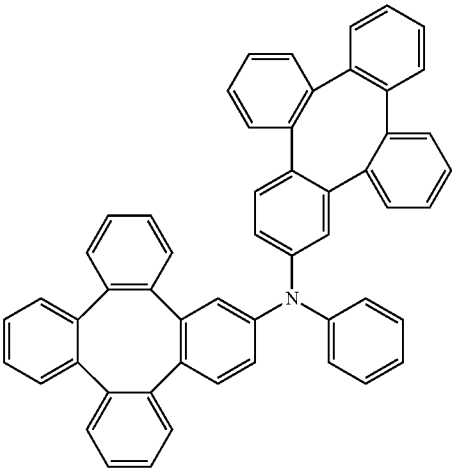
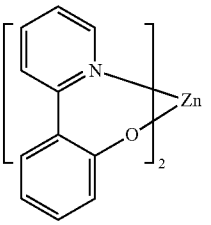
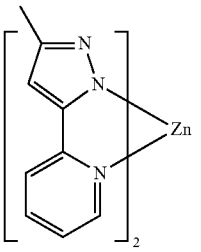
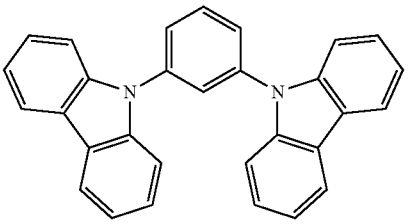
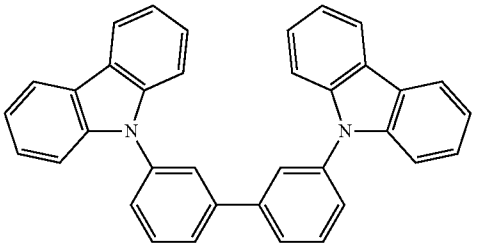
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
Tetraphenylene complexes		US20050112407
Metal pheoxypyridine compounds		WO2005030900
Metal coordination complexes (e.g., Zn, Al with N^N ligands)		US20040137268, US20040137267
Blue hosts		
Arylcarbazoles		Appl. Phys. Lett, 82, 2422 (2003)
		US20070190359

TABLE 2-continued

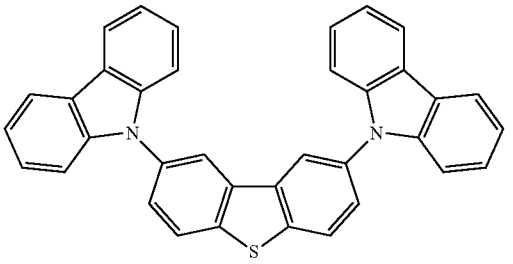
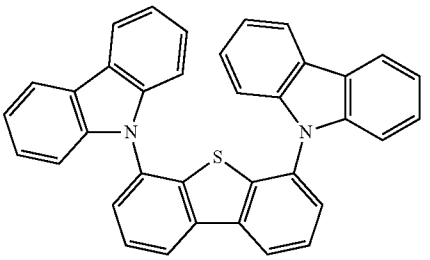
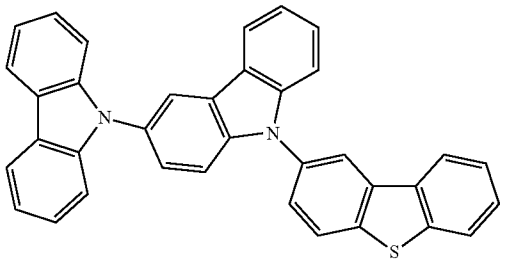
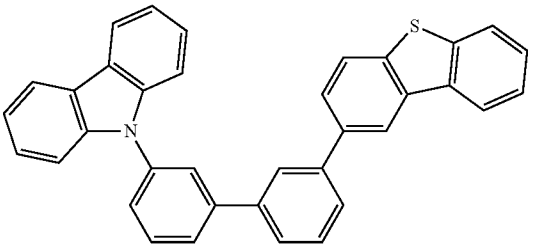
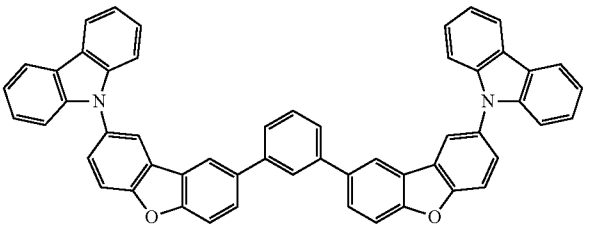
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
Dibenzothiophene/ Dibenzofuran- carbazole compounds		WO2006114966, US20090167162
		US20090167162
		WO2009086028
		US20090030202, US20090017330
		US20100084966

TABLE 2-continued

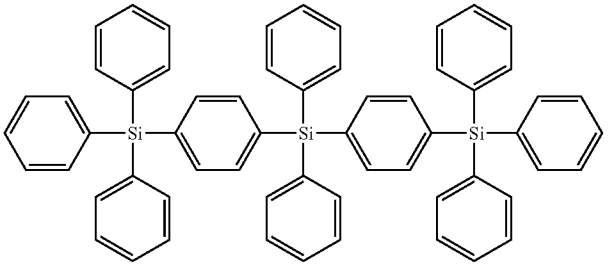
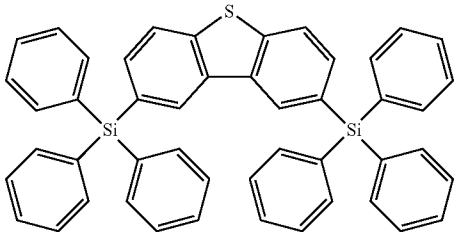
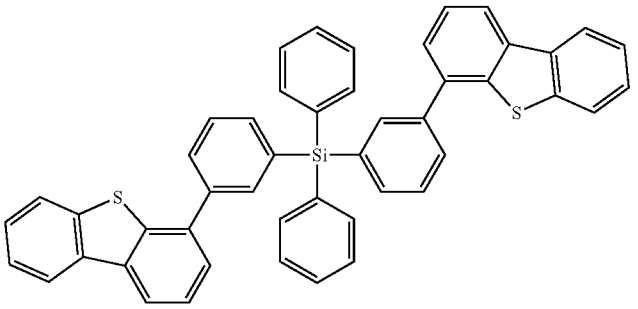
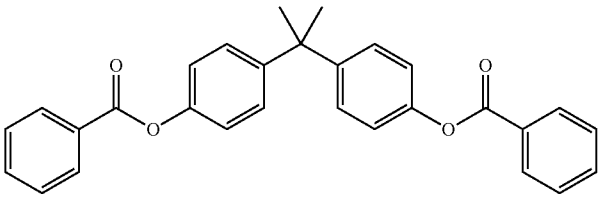
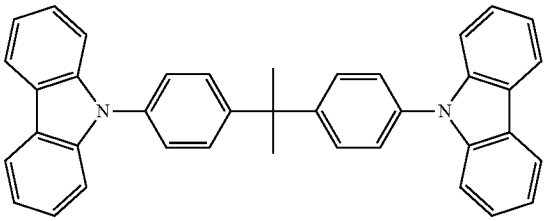
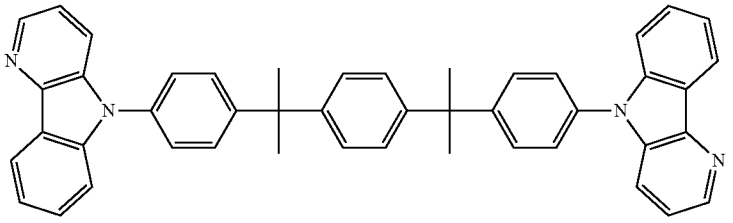
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
Silicon aryl compounds		US20050238919
		WO2009003898
Silicon/Germanium aryl compounds		EP2034538A
Aryl benzoyl ester		WO2006100298
Carbazole linked by non-conjugated groups		US20040115476
Aza-carbazoles		US20060121308

TABLE 2-continued

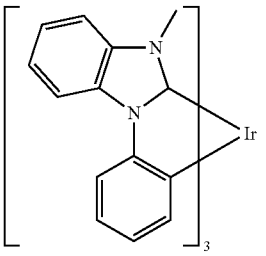
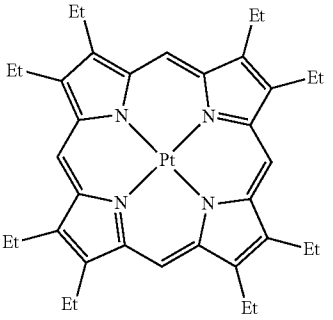
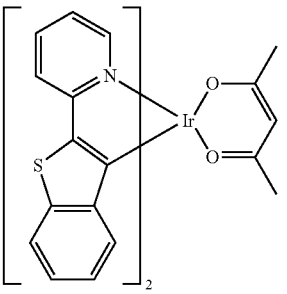
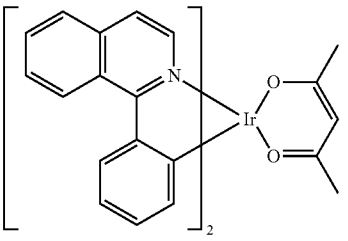
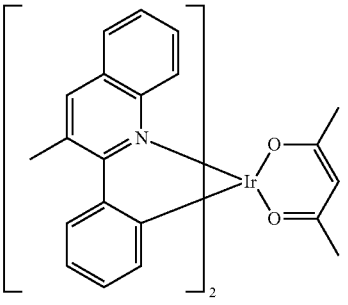
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
High triplet metal organometallic complex		U.S. Pat. No. 7,154,114
	Phosphoresecnt dopants Red dopants	
Heavy metal porphyrins (e.g., PtOEP)		Nature 395, 151 (1998)
Iridium(III) organometallic complexes		Appl. Phys. Lett. 78, 1622 (2001)
		US2006835469
		US2006835469

TABLE 2-continued

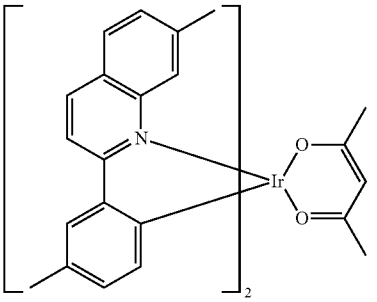
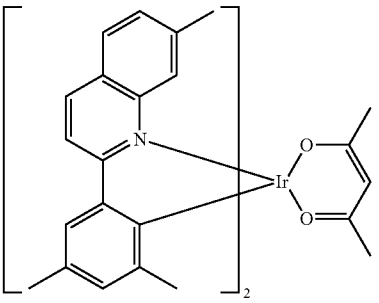
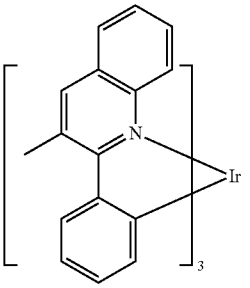
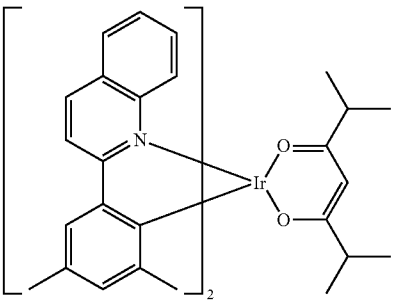
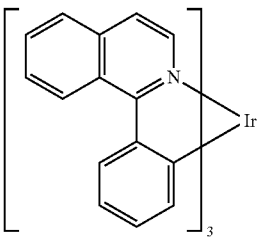
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
		US20060202194
		US20060202194
		US20070087321
		US20080261076 US20100090591
		US20070087321

TABLE 2-continued

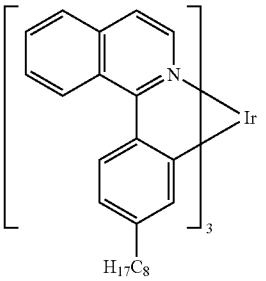
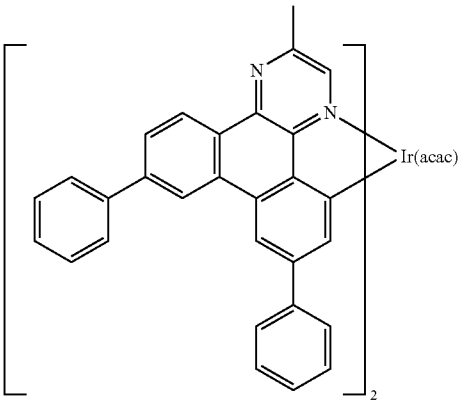
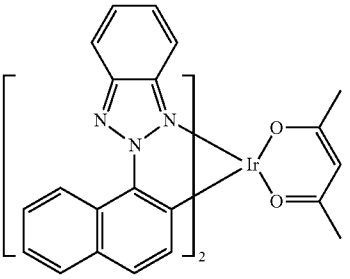
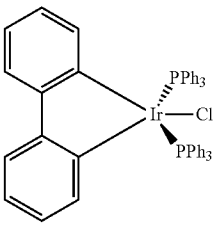
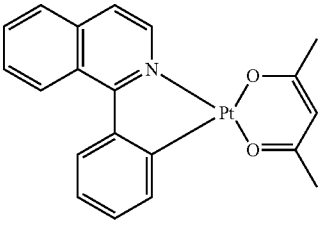
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
		Adv. Mater. 19, 739 (2007)
		WO2009100991
		WO2008101842
		U.S. Pat. No. 7,232,618
Platinum(II) organometallic complexes		WO2003040257

TABLE 2-continued

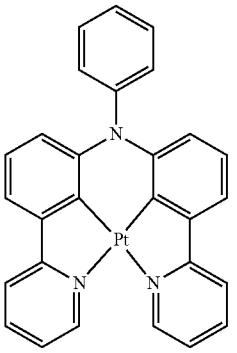
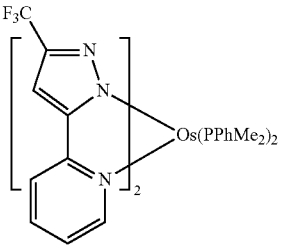
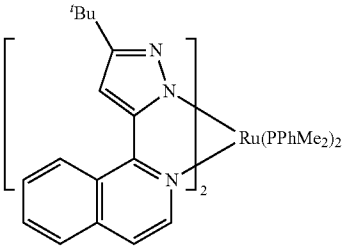
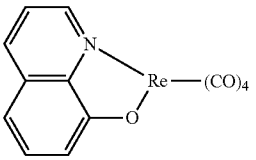
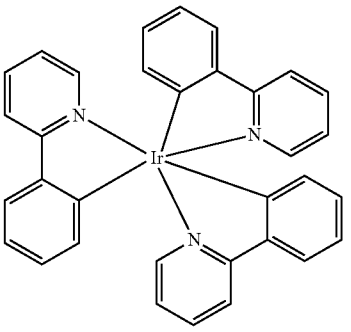
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
		US20070103060
Osminum(III) complexes		Chem. Mater. 17, 3532 (2005)
Ruthenium(II) complexes		Adv. Mater. 17, 1059 (2005)
Rhenium (I), (II) and (III) complexes		US20050244673
	Green dopants	
Iridium(III) organometallic complexes		Inorg. Chem. 40, 1704 (2001)
	and its derivatives	

TABLE 2-continued

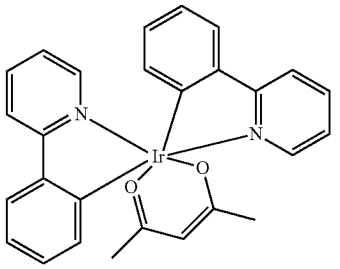
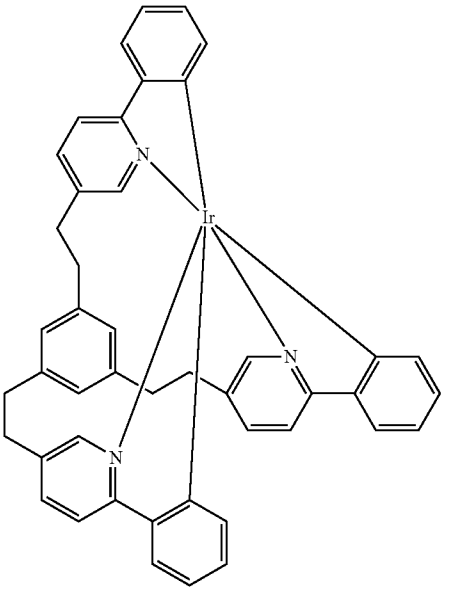
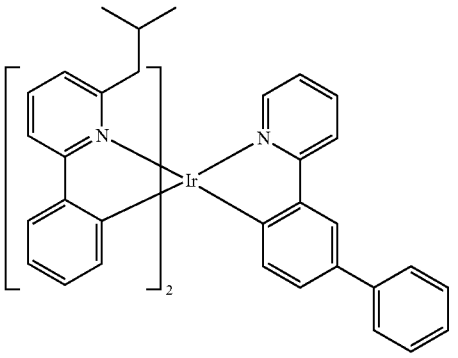
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
		US20020034656
		U.S. Pat. No. 7,332,232
		US20090108737

TABLE 2-continued

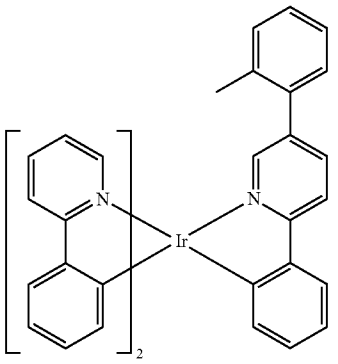
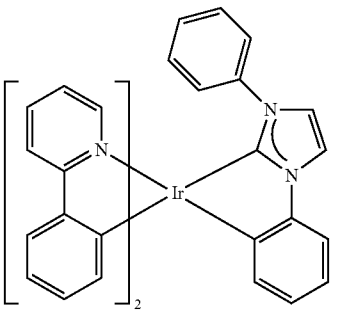
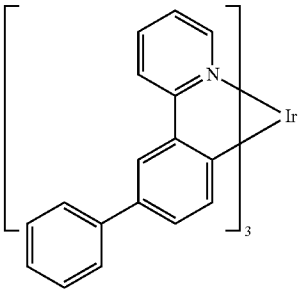
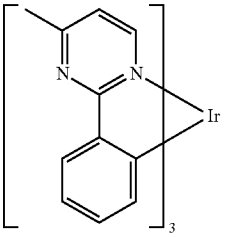
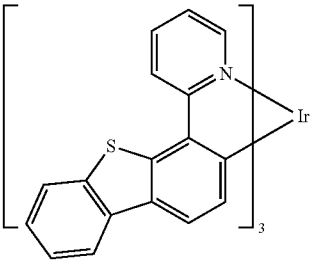
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
		WO2010028151
		EP1841834B
		US20060127696
		US20090039776
		U.S. Pat. No. 6,921,915

TABLE 2-continued

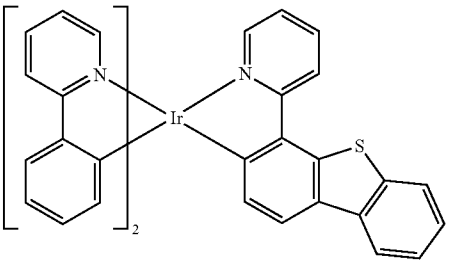
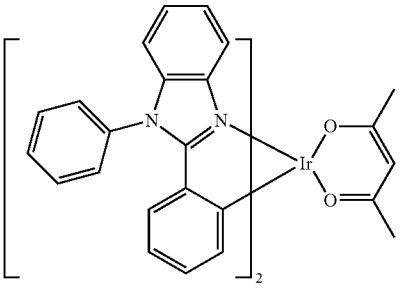
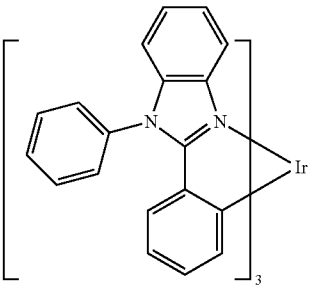
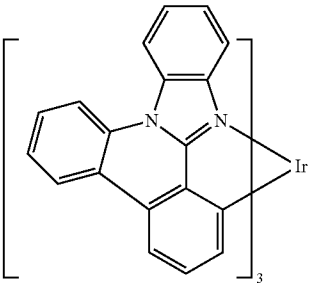
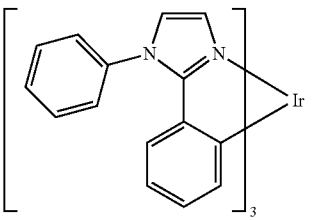
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
		US20100244004
		U.S. Pat. No. 6,687,266
		Chem. Mater. 16, 2480 (2004)
		US20070190359
		US 20060008670 JP2007123392

TABLE 2-continued

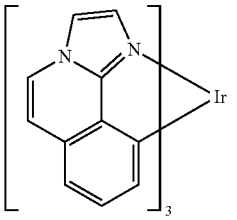
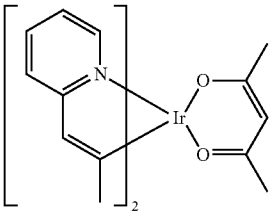
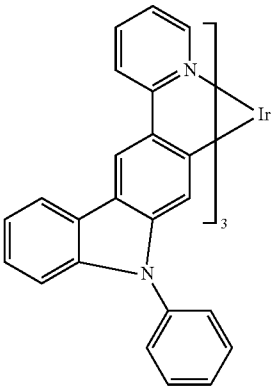
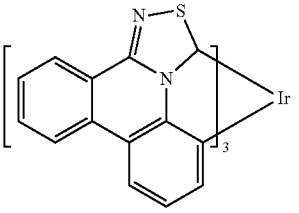
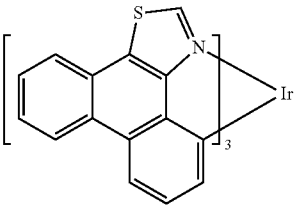
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
		WO2010086089, WO2011044988
		Adv. Mater. 16, 2003 (2004)
		Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2006, 45, 7800
		WO2009050290
		US20090165846

TABLE 2-continued

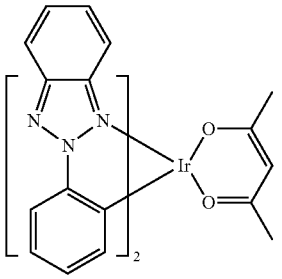
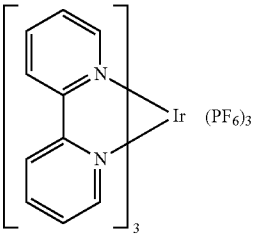
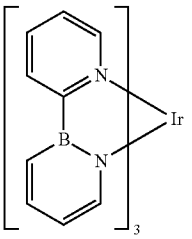
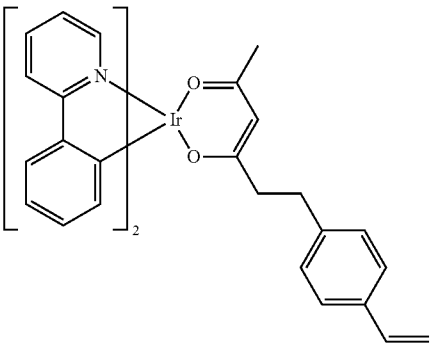
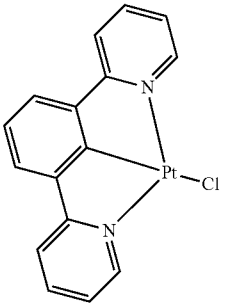
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
		US20080015355
		US20010015432
		US20100295032
Monomer for polymeric metal organometallic compounds		U.S. Pat. No. 7,250,226, U.s. Pat. No. 7,396,598
Pt(II) organometallic complexes, including polydentated ligands		Appl. Phys. Lett. 86, 153505 (2005)

TABLE 2-continued

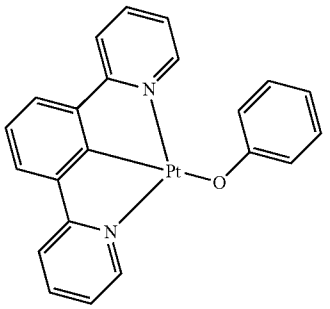
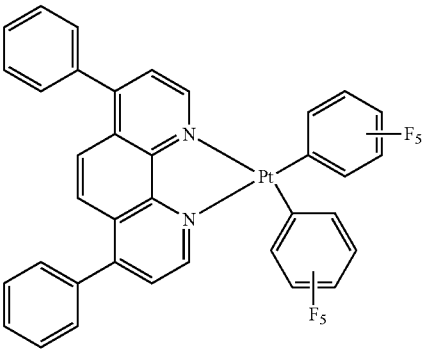
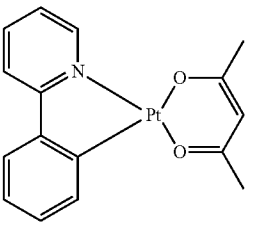
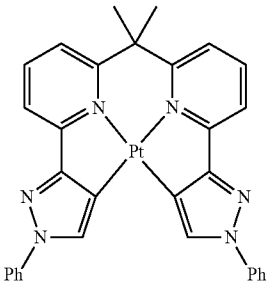
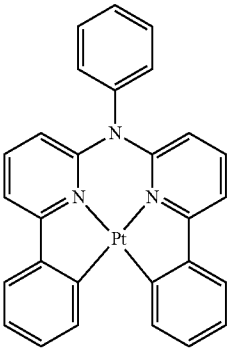
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
		Appl. Phys. Lett. 86, 153505 (2005)
		Chem. Lett. 34, 592 (2005)
		WO2002015645
		US20060263635
		US20060182992 US20070103060

TABLE 2-continued

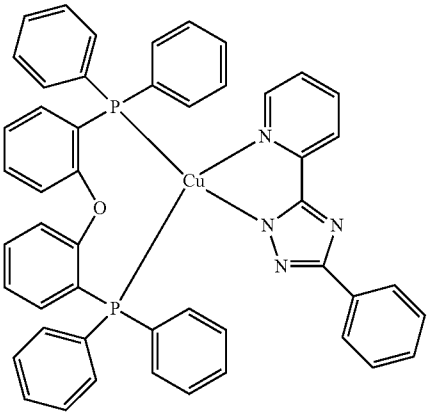
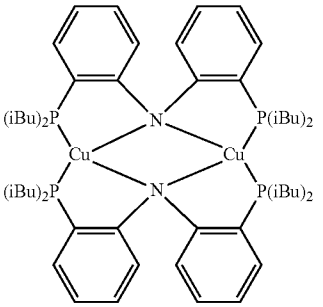
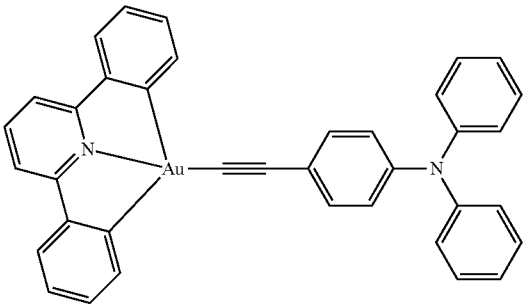
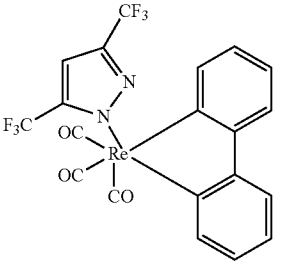
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
Cu complexes		WO2009000673
		US20070111026
Gold complexes		Chem. Commun. 2906 (2005)
Rhenium(III) complexes		Inorg. Chem. 42, 1248 (2003)

TABLE 2-continued

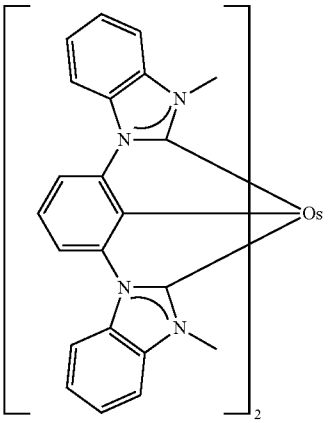
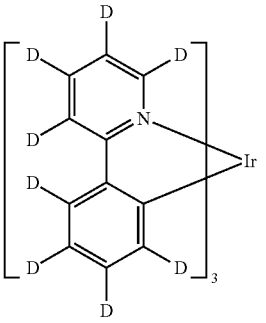
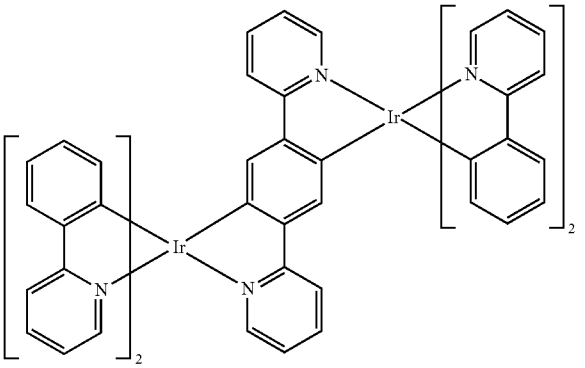
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
Osmium(II) complexes		U.S. Pat. No. 7,279,704
Deuterated organometallic complexes		US20030138657
Organometallic complexes with two or more metal centers		US20030152802

TABLE 2-continued

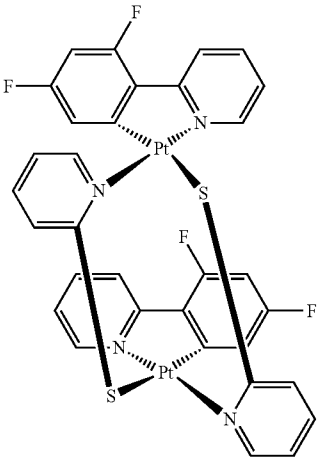
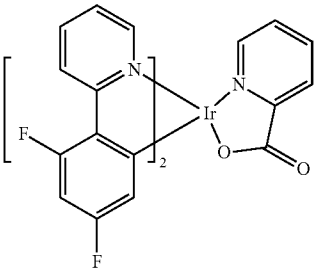
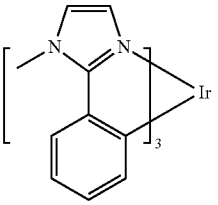
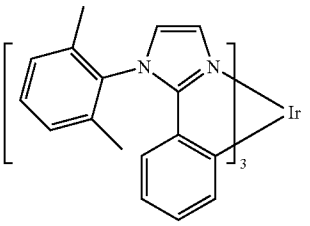
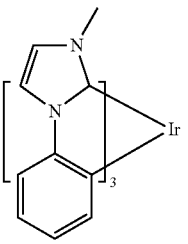
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
		U.S. Pat. No. 7,090,928
Blue dopants		
Iridium(III) organometallic complexes		WO2002002714
		WO2006009024
		US20060251923 US20110057559 US20110204333
		U.S. Pat. No. 7,393,599, WO2006056418, US20050260441, WO2005019373

TABLE 2-continued

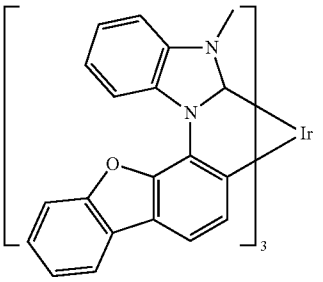
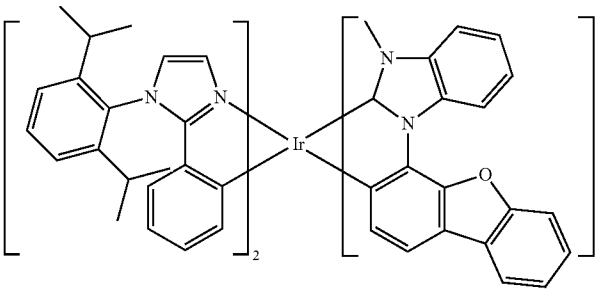
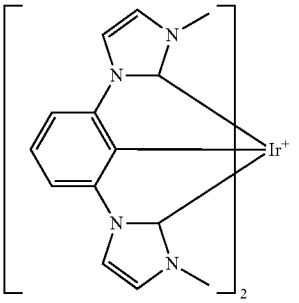
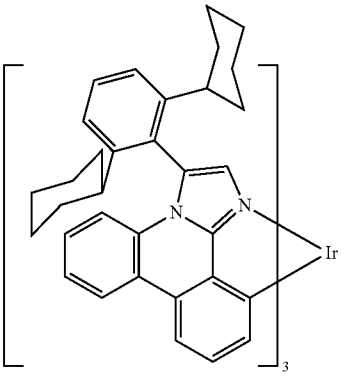
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
		U.S Pat. No. 7,534,505
		WO2011051404
		U.S. Pat. No. 7,445,855
		US20070190359, US20080297033 US20100148663

TABLE 2-continued

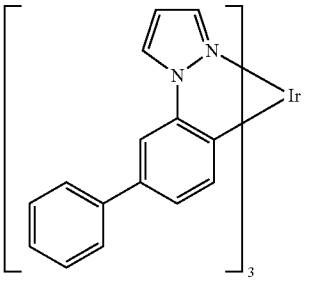
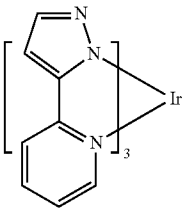
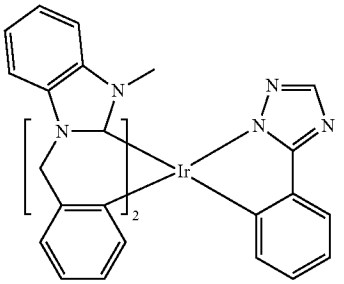
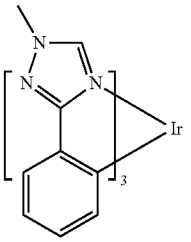
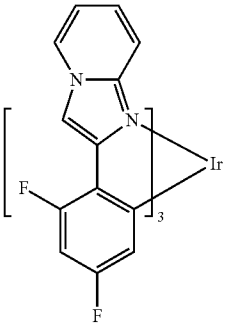
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
		U.S. Pat. No. 7,338,722
		US20020134984
		Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 47, 1 (2008)
		Chem. Mater. 18, 5119 (2006)
		Inorg. Chem. 46, 4308 (2007)

TABLE 2-continued

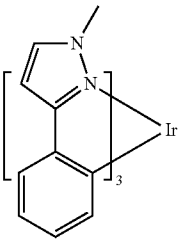
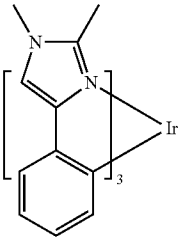
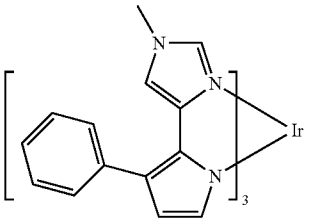
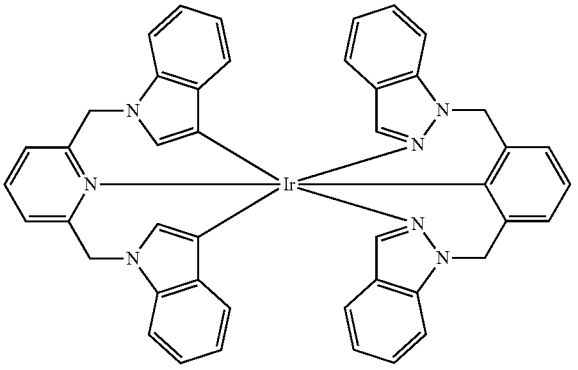
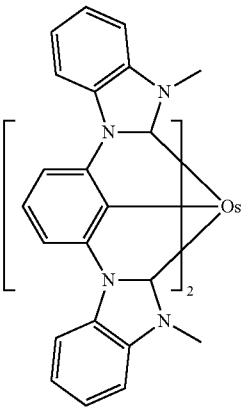
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
		WO2005123873
		WO2005123873
		WO2007004380
		WO2006082742
Osmium(II) complexes		U.S. Pat. No. 7,279,704

TABLE 2-continued

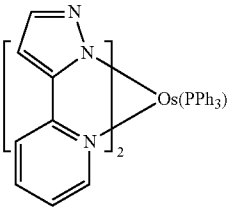
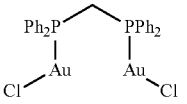
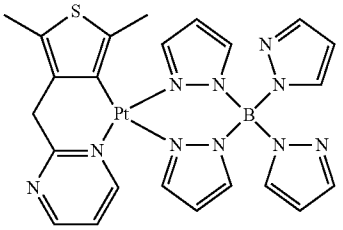
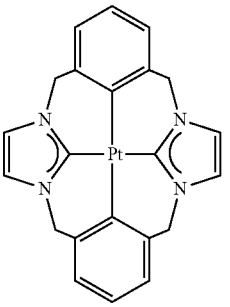
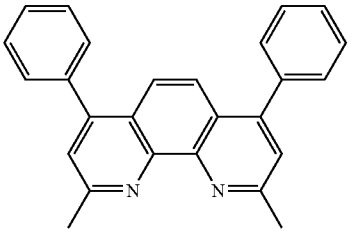
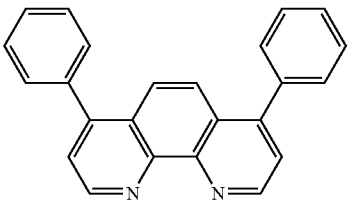
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
		Organometallics 23, 3745 (2004)
Gold complexes		Appl. Phys. Lett. 74, 1361 (1999)
Platinum(II) complexes		WO2006098120, WO2006103874
Pt tetradentate complexes with at least one metal-carbene bond		U.S. Pat. No. 7,655,323
	Exciton/hole blocking layer materials	
Bathocuprine compounds (e.g., BCP, BPhen)		Appl. Phys. Lett. 75, 4 (1999)
		Appl. Phys. Lett. 79, 449 (2001)

TABLE 2-continued

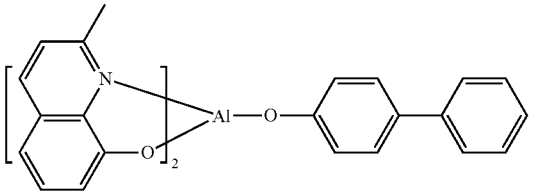
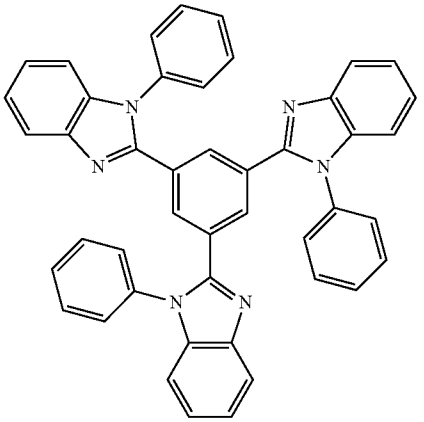
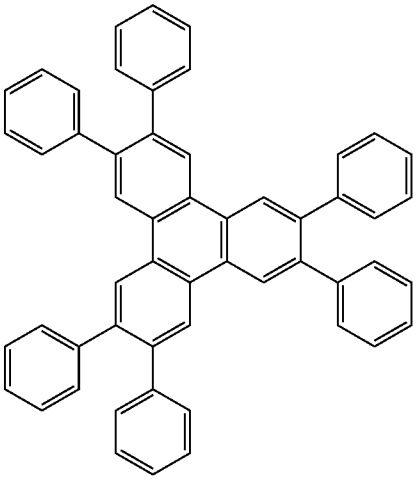
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
Metal 8-hydroxyquinolates (e.g., BAlq)		Appl. Phys. Lett. 81, 162 (2002)
5-member ring electron deficient heterocycles such as triazole, oxadiazole, imidazole, benzoimidazole		Appl. Phys. Lett. 81, 162 (2002)
Triphenylene compounds		US20050025993

TABLE 2-continued

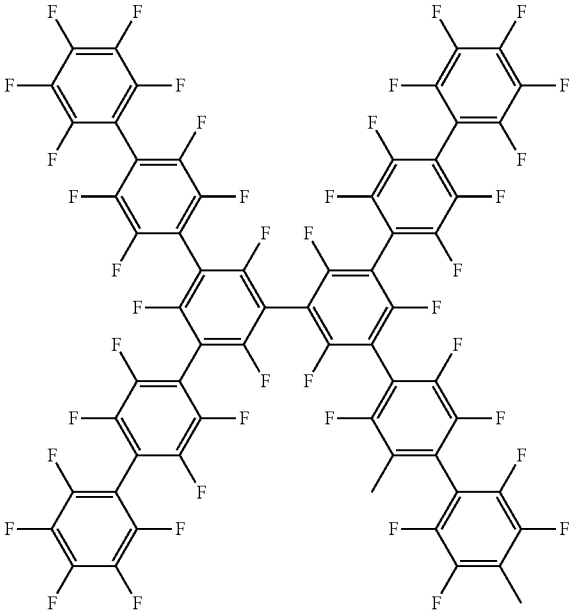
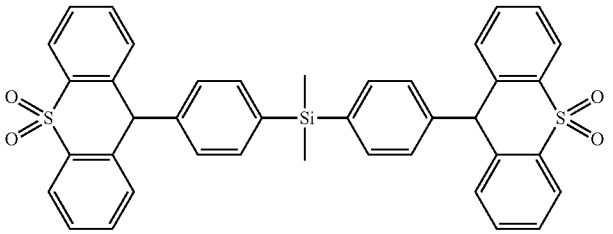
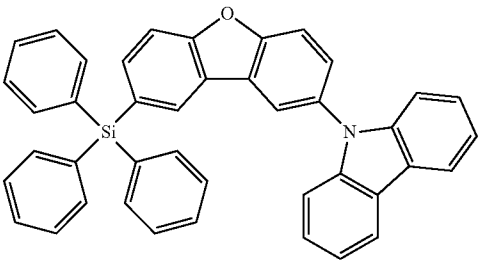
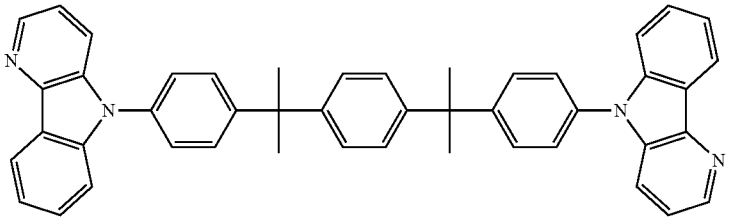
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
Fluorinated aromatic compounds		Appl. Phys. Lett. 79, 156 (2001)
Phenothiazine-S-oxide		WO2008132085
Silylated five-membered nitrogen, oxygen, sulfur or phosphorus dibenzoheterocycles		WO2010079051
Aza-carbazoles		US20060121308

TABLE 2-continued

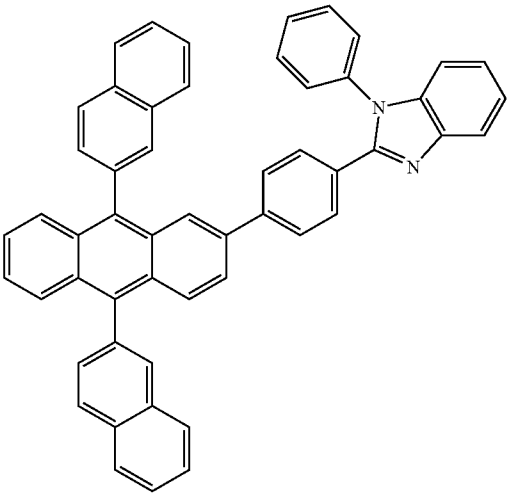
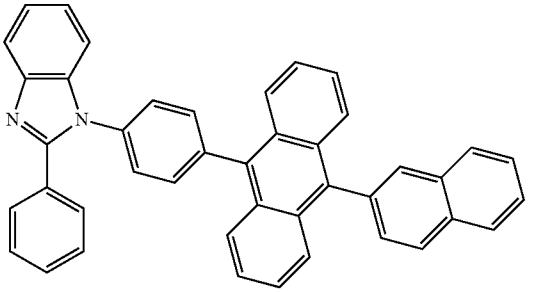
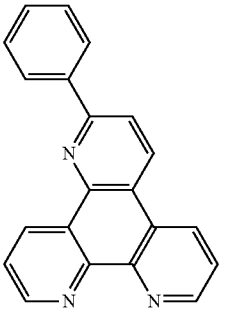
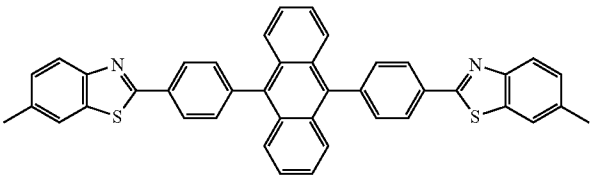
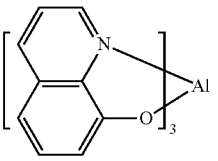
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
	Electron transporting materials	
Anthracene-benzoimidazole compounds		WO2003060956
		US20090179554
Aza triphenylene derivatives		US20090115316
Anthracene-benzothiazole compounds		Appl. Phys. Lett. 89, 063504 (2006)
Metal 8-hydroxyquinolates (e.g., Alq_3, Zrq_4)		Appl. Phys. Lett. 51, 913 (1987) U.S. Pat. No. 7,230,107

TABLE 2-continued

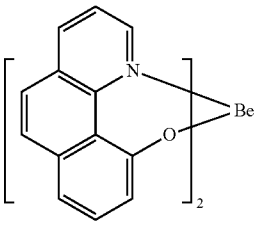
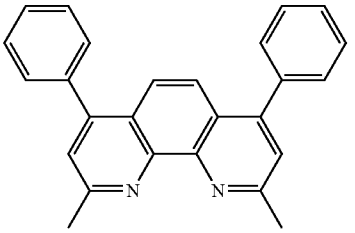
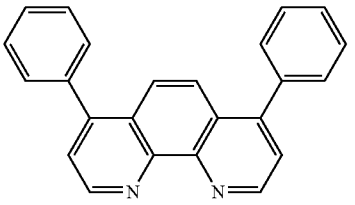
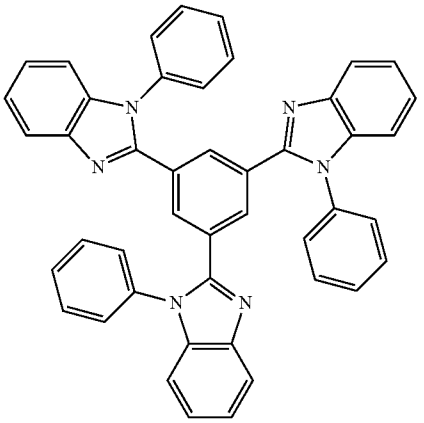
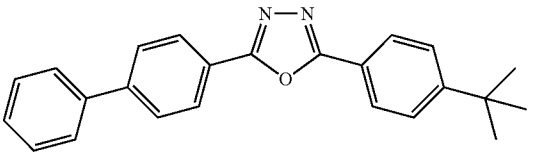
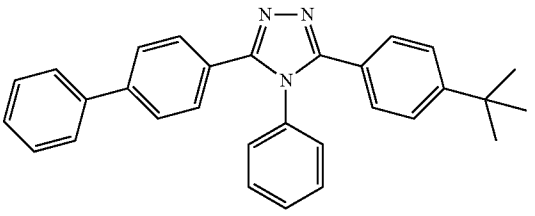
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
Metal hydroxybenoquinolates		Chem. Lett. 5, 905 (1993)
Bathocuprine compounds such as BCP, BPhen, etc		Appl. Phys. Lett. 91, 263503 (2007)
		Appl. Phys. Lett. 79, 449 (2001)
5-member ring electron deficient heterocycles (e.g., triazole, oxadiazole, imidazole, benzoimidazole)		Appl. Phys. Lett. 74, 865 (1999)
		Appl. Phys. Lett. 55, 1489 (1989)
		Jpn. J. Apply. Phys. 32, L917 (1993)

TABLE 2-continued

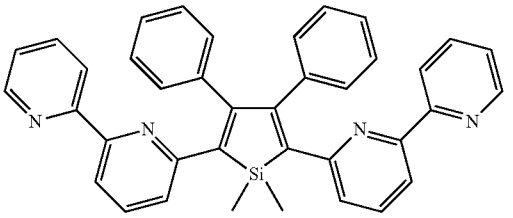
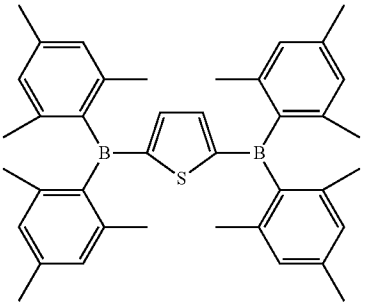
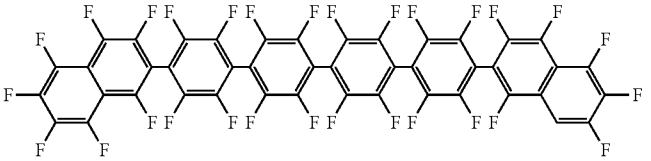
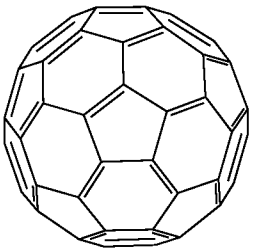
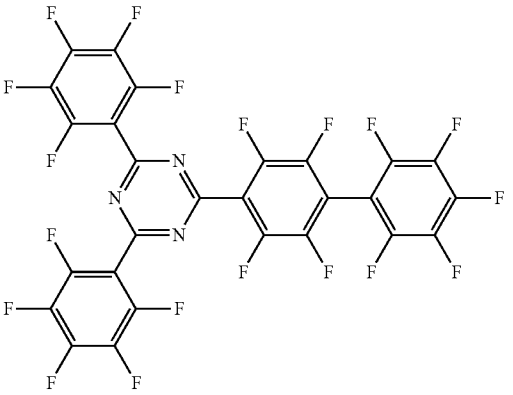
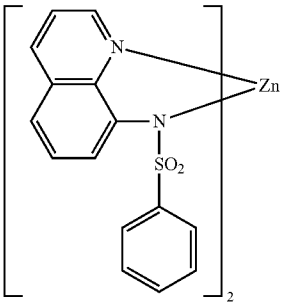
MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
Silole compounds		Org. Electron. 4, 113 (2003)
Arylborane compounds		J. Am. Chem. Soc. 120, 9714 (1998)
Fluorinated aromatic compounds		J. Am. Chem. Soc. 122, 1832 (2000)
Fullerene (e.g., C60)		US20090101870
Triazine complexes		US20040036077

TABLE 2-continued

MATERIAL	EXAMPLES OF MATERIAL	PUBLICATIONS
Zn (N^N) complexes		U.S. Pat. No. 6,528,187

EXPERIMENTAL

[0131] It is understood that the various embodiments described herein are by way of example only, and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention. For example, many of the materials and structures described herein may be substituted with other materials and structures without deviating from the spirit of the invention. The present invention as claimed may therefore include variations from the particular examples and preferred embodiments described herein, as will be apparent to one of skill in the art. It is understood that various theories as to why the invention works are not intended to be limiting.

1. A first device comprising a first organic light emitting device, comprising:

an anode;

a cathode; and

an emissive layer, disposed between the anode and the cathode;

wherein the emissive layer comprises a first emitting compound having the formula:

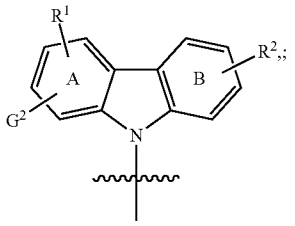
G^1-Z, Formula I;

wherein G^1 is an electron acceptor group; and

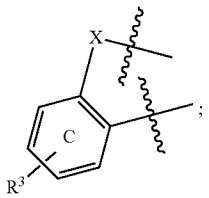
wherein Z is an electron donor group;

wherein Z has the formula:

Formula II



wherein G^2 has the structure



and wherein G^2 is fused to any two adjacent carbon atoms on ring A;

wherein X is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and Se;

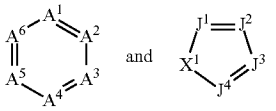
wherein R^1 represents mono-, di-substitution, or no substitution;

wherein R^2, and R^3 independently represent mono-, di-, tri-, or tetra-substitution;

wherein R^1 is optionally fused to ring A, R^2 is optionally fused to ring B, and R^3 is optionally fused to ring C; and

wherein R^1, R^2 and R^3 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

2. The first device of claim **1**, wherein G^1 comprises at least one chemical group selected from the group consisting of:



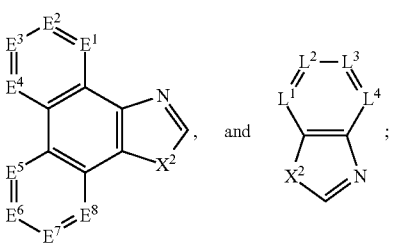
wherein A^1 to A^6 independently comprise C or N, and at least one of A^1 to A^6 is N;

wherein J^1 to J^4 independently comprise C or N, and at least one of J^1 to J^4 is N;

wherein X^1 is O, S, or NR;

wherein R is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

3. The first device of claim **1**, wherein G^1 comprises at least one chemical group selected from the group consisting of:



wherein E^1 to E^8 independently comprise C or N;

wherein L^1 to L^4 independently comprise C or N;

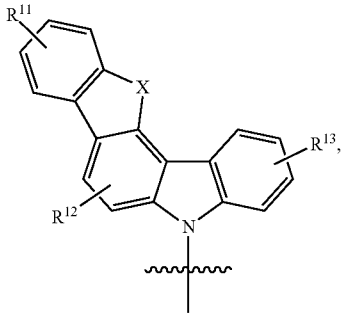
wherein X^2 is O, S, or NR; and

wherein R is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

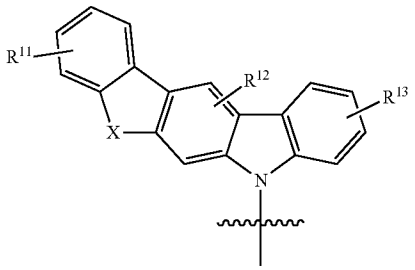
4. The first device of claim **1**, wherein R^3 is alkyl or aryl.

5. The first device of claim **1**, wherein Z comprises at least one chemical group selected from the group consisting of:

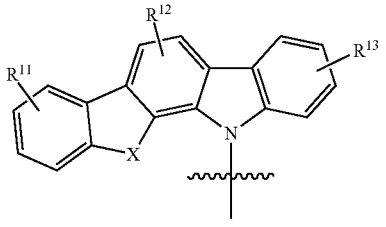
D^{11}



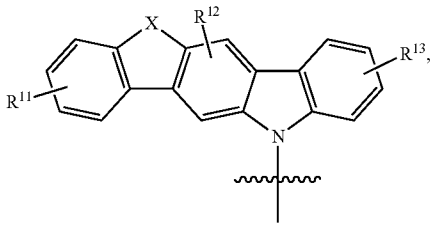
D^{12}



D^{13}



D^{14}



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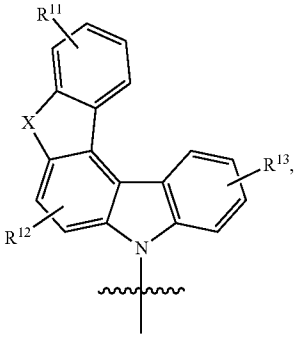
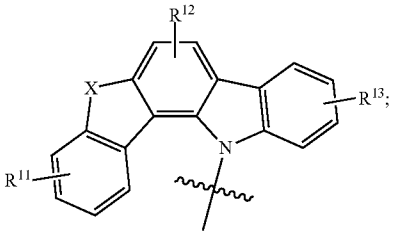
D^{15}



and

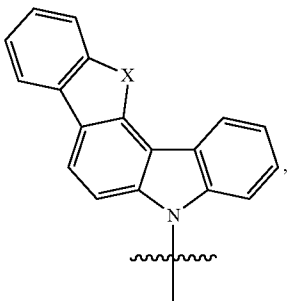
D^{16}



wherein R^{11}, R^{12}, and R^{13} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

6. The first device of claim **1**, wherein Z comprises a least one chemical group selected from the group consisting of:

D^{101}



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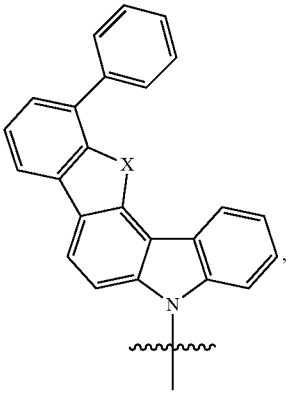
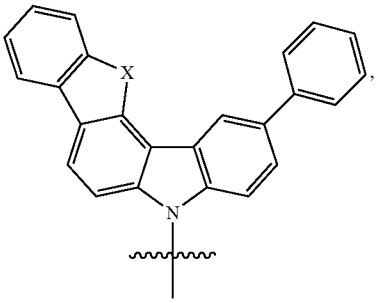
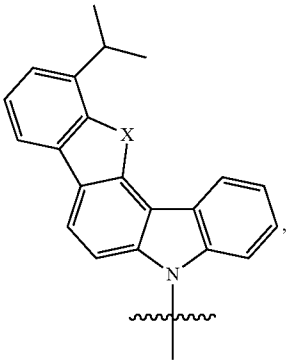
D^{102}



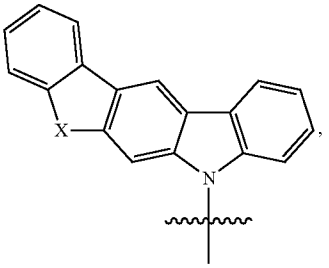
D^{103}



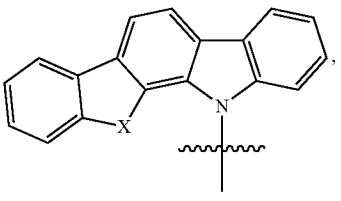
D^{104}



D^{105}



D^{106}



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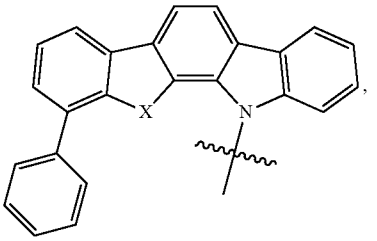
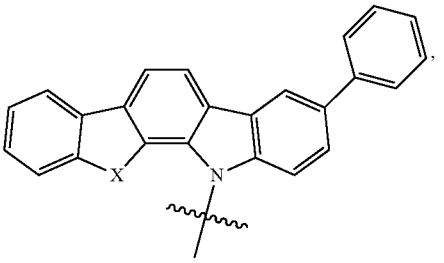
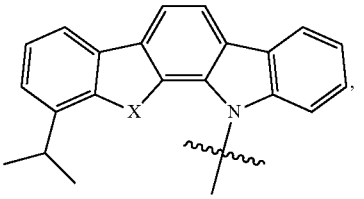
D^{107}



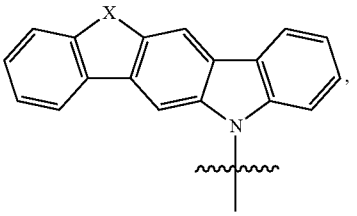
D^{108}



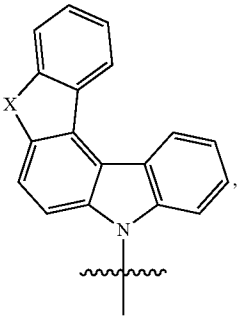
D^{109}



D^{110}

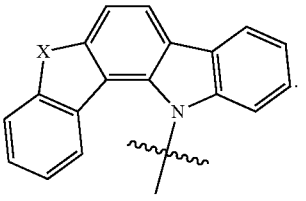


D^{111}



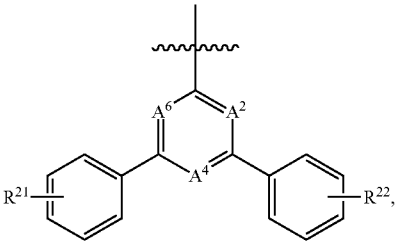
and

D^{112}

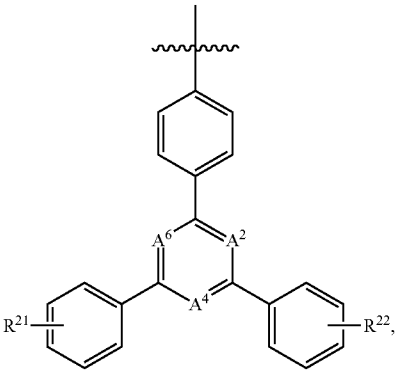


7. The first device of claim 1, wherein G^1 comprises at least one chemical group selected from the group consisting of:

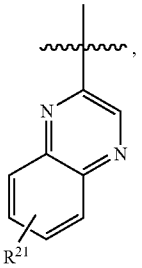
A^{11}



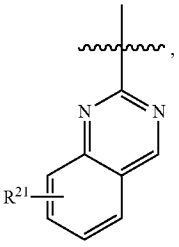
A^{12}



A^{13}



A^{14}



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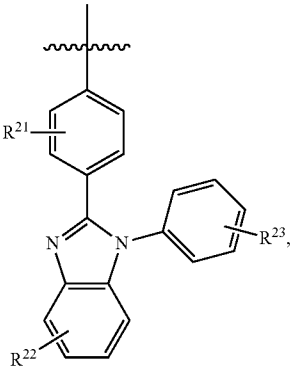
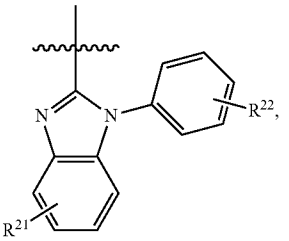
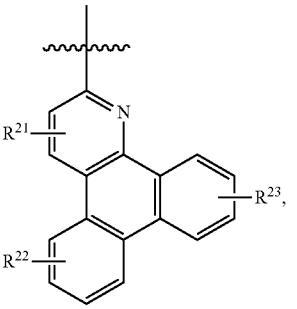
A^{15}



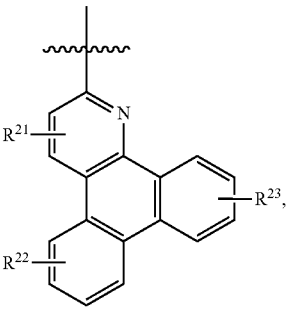
A^{16}



A^{17}

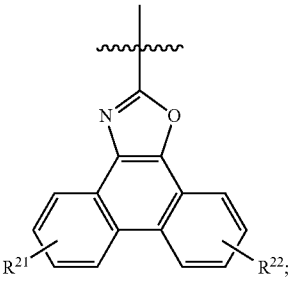


A^{18}



and

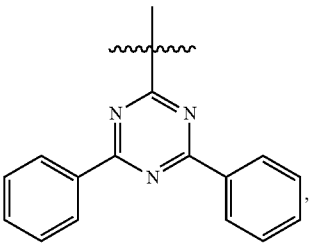
A^{19}



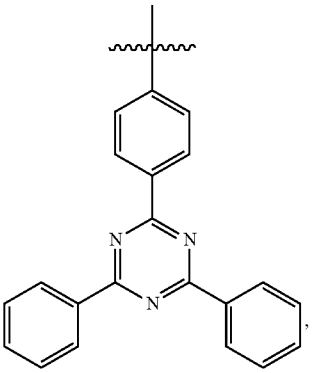
wherein R^{21}, R^{22}, and R^{23} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

8. The first device of claim **1**, wherein G^1 comprises at least one chemical group selected from the group consisting of:

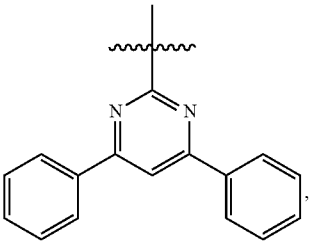
A^{101}



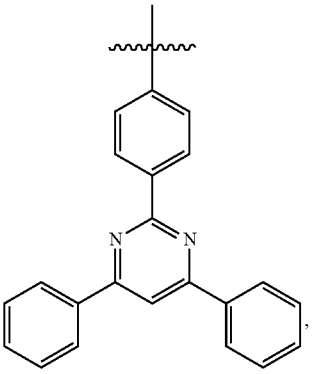
A^{102}



A^{103}



A^{104}



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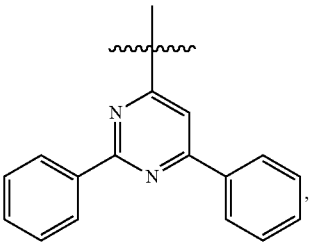
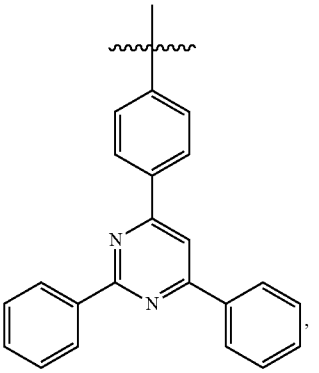
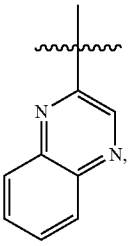
A^{105}



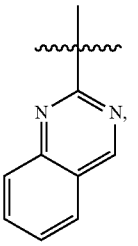
A^{106}



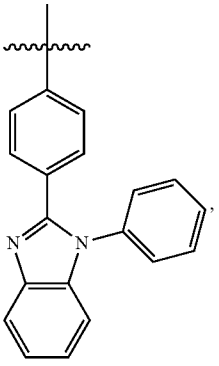
A^{107}



A^{108}



A^{109}



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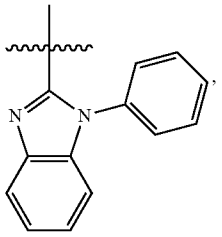
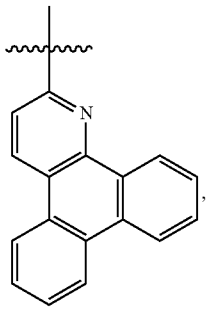
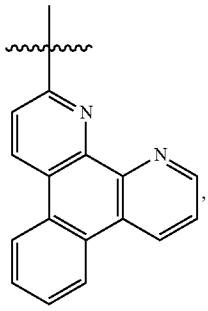
A^{110}



A^{111}

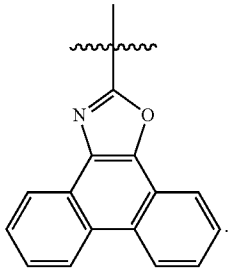


A^{112}

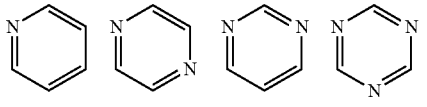


and

A^{113}



9. The first device of claim **1**, wherein G^1 comprises at least one chemical group selected from the group consisting of:



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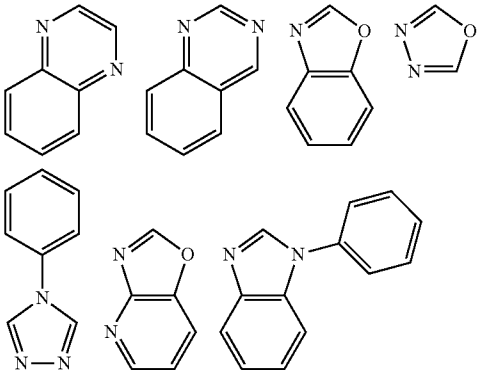
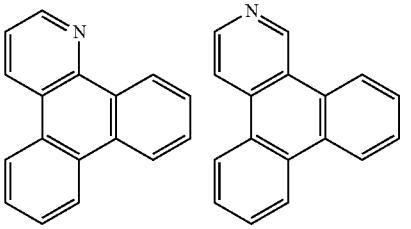
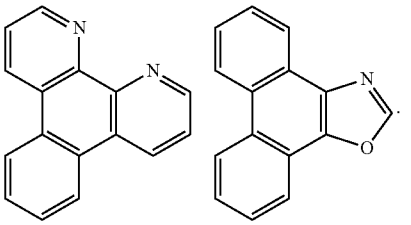
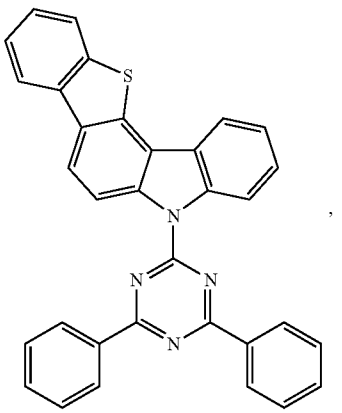






10. The first device of claim **1**, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of:

Compound 1



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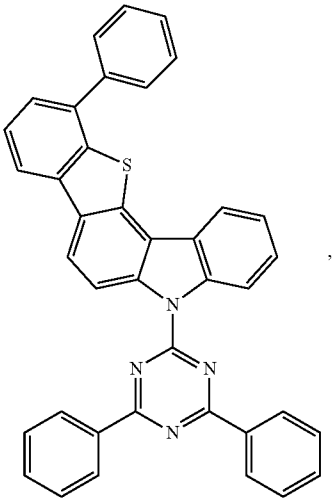
Compound 2



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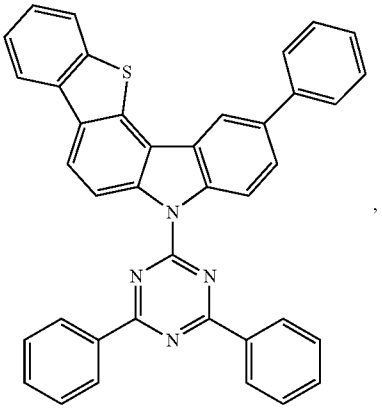

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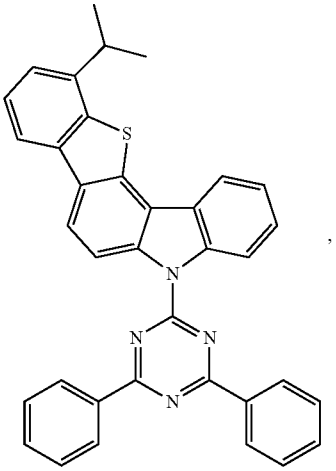

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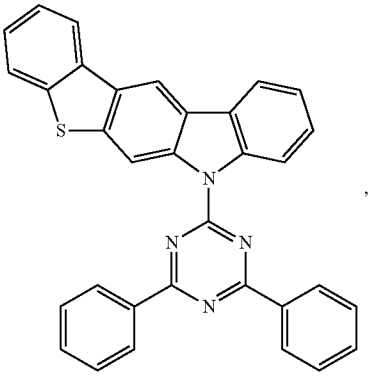

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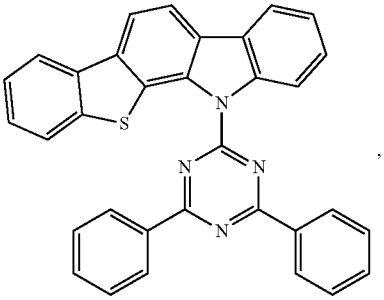

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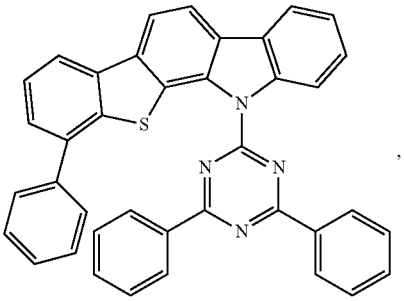

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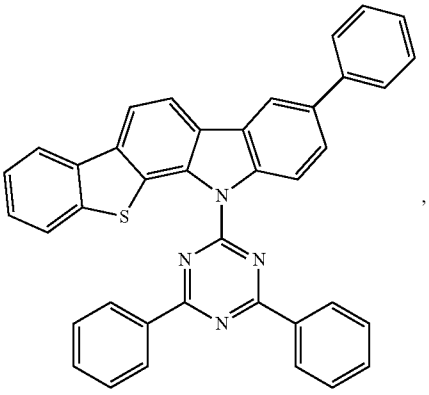

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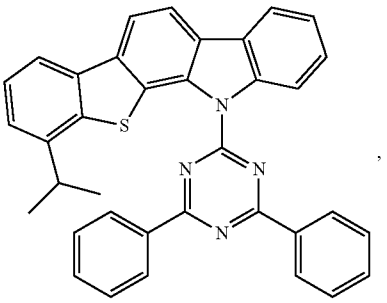

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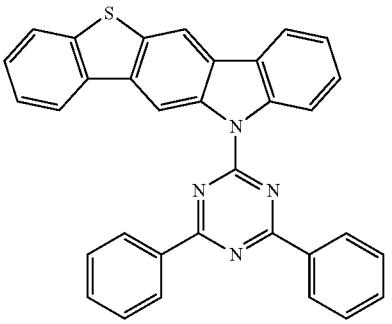

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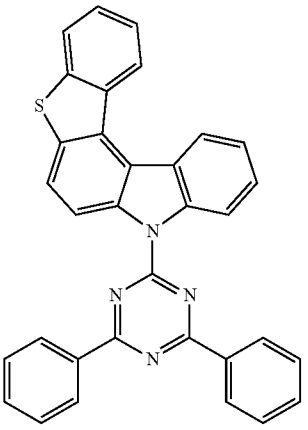

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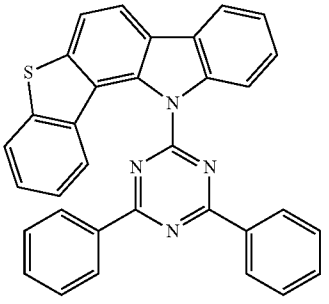

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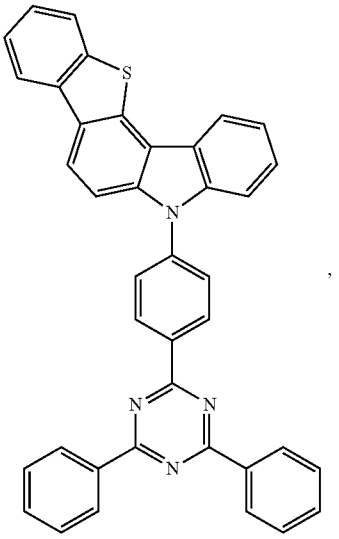

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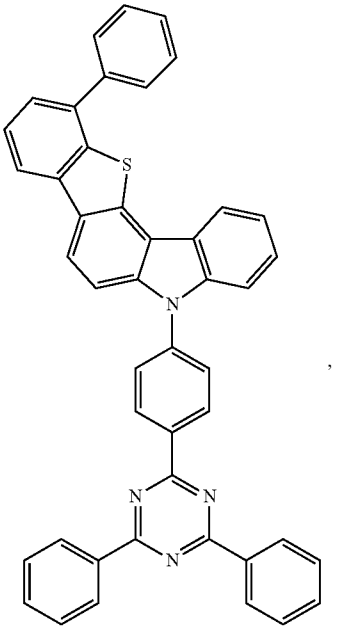

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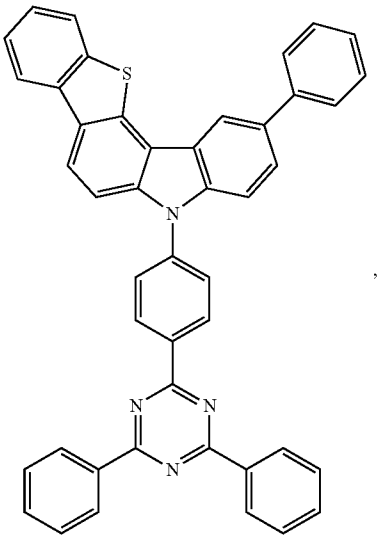

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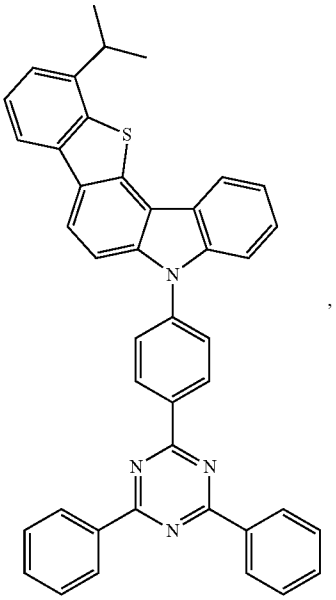

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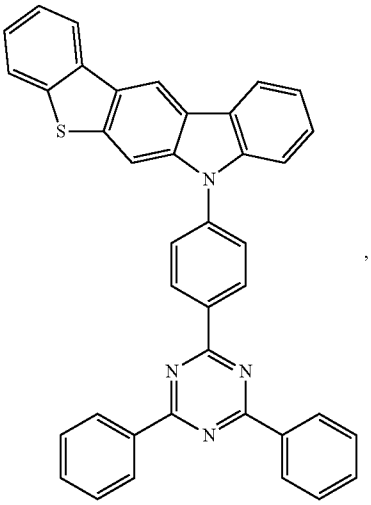

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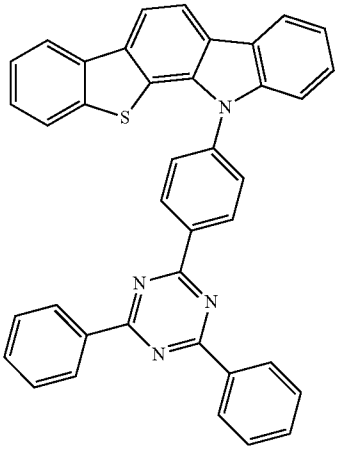

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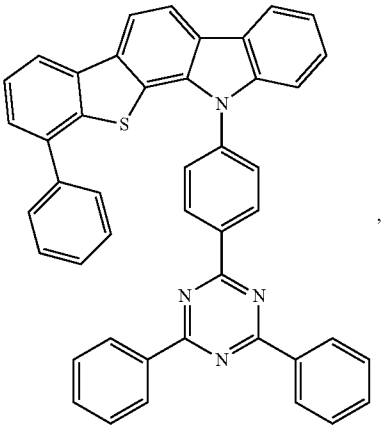

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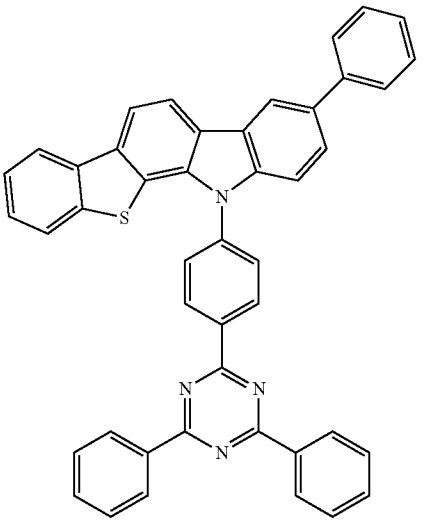

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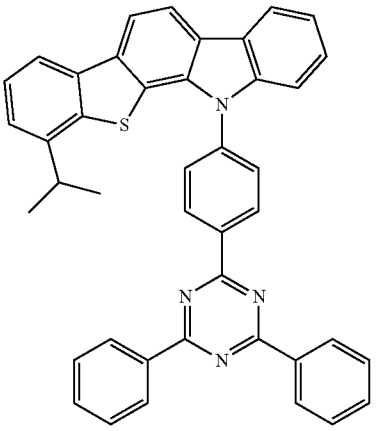

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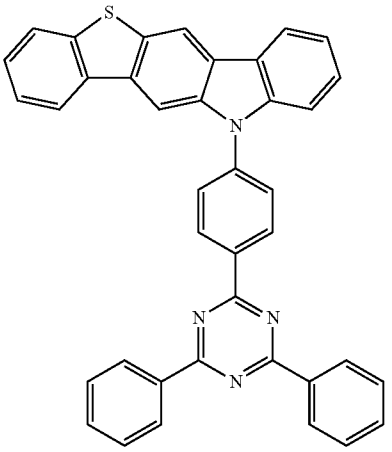
Compound 22



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11. The first device of claim **1**, wherein the first device emits a luminescent radiation at room temperature when a voltage is applied across the first organic light emitting device;

wherein the luminescent radiation comprises a delayed fluorescent process.

12. The first device of claim **11**, wherein the emissive layer further comprises a first phosphorescent emitting material.

13. The first device of claim **12**, wherein the emissive layer further comprises a second phosphorescent emitting material.

14. The first device of claim **1**, wherein the emissive layer further comprises a host material.

15. The first device of claim **12**, wherein the first device emits a white light at room temperature when a voltage is applied across the organic light emitting device.

16. The first device of claim **15**, wherein the first emitting compound emits a blue light having a peak wavelength between about 400 nm to about 500 nm.

17. The first device of claim **15**, wherein the first emitting compound emits a yellow light having a peak wavelength between about 530 nm to about 580 nm.

18. The first device of claim **1**, wherein the first device comprises a second organic light-emitting device;

wherein the second organic light emitting device is stacked on the first organic light emitting device.

19. The first device of claim **1**, wherein the first device is a consumer product.

20. The first device of claim **1**, wherein the first device is an organic light-emitting device.

21. The first device of claim **1**, wherein the first device comprises a lighting panel.

22. A method of making a first organic light emitting device, comprising:

depositing an anode on a substrate;

depositing at least one organic layer comprising a compound of formula:

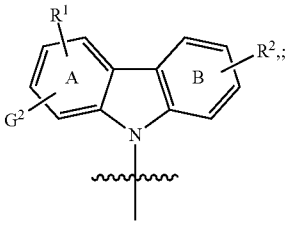
G^1-Z, Formula I;

wherein G^1 is an electron acceptor group; and

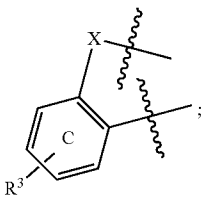
wherein Z is an electron donor group;

wherein Z has the formula:

Formula II



wherein G^2 has the structure



;

and wherein G^2 is fused to any two adjacent carbon atoms on ring A;

wherein X is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and Se;

wherein R^1 represents mono-, di-substitution, or no substitution;

wherein R^2, and R^3 independently represent mono-, di-, tri-, or tetra-substitution;

wherein R^1 is optionally fused to ring A, R^2 is optionally fused to ring B, and R^3 is optionally fused to ring C; and

wherein R^1, R^2 and R^3 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof;

depositing a cathode;

wherein the emissive layer is deposited between the anode and cathode.

23. The method of claim **22**, wherein the at least one organic layer is deposited using a solution process.

* * * * *